



United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Distr.
GENERAL

TD/B/1243
27 December 1989

Original: ENGLISH

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Thirty-sixth session,
Second part
Geneva, 12 March 1990
Item 5 of the provisional agenda

TRADE RELATIONS AMONG COUNTRIES HAVING DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND ALL TRADE FLOWS RESULTING THEREFROM

Trends and policies in trade and economic co-operation among countries having different economic and social systems

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

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INTRODUCTION

1. In conformity with Conference resolution 15 (II) and subsequent relevant Conference resolutions, the UNCTAD secretariat keeps under review inter-systems trade and economic co-operation and submits periodical reports thereon to the Trade and Development Board.
2. In the present report, as requested in decision 368 (XXXV) of the Trade and Development Board, the secretariat has made particular efforts to highlight the principal factors and prospects for inter-systems trade, in particular East-South trade.
3. The report covers mainly the period 1988-1989. For comparison, statistical data for 1987 and, if appropriate, for previous years, was also used. The statistical basis for the preparation of the report was document TD/B/1195/Add.1 with corrections and some estimations for 1989, since the report had to be finalized and submitted for processing well before the end of 1989.

SUMMARY

4. After a modest upswing in 1988, the overall economic growth of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe slowed down in 1989. In the same time, new measures were introduced by the majority of them to accelerate the restructuring of the management of their economies and foreign trade. Although often different in range and scope, these measures were primarily directed towards decentralization of economic decision-making (some countries envisage even partial privatization), substantial softening or abolishment of the State monopoly of foreign trade, liberalization of the joint venture legislation, etc. The recent events in many of the East European countries will give additional impetus to this process.
5. East-South trade continued to grow, although the share of the East in both exports and imports of the developing countries is declining. The aggregate deficit in the balance of trade of the developing countries with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe grew to approximately \$US 11.6 billion in 1988, up from \$10.5 billion in 1987.
6. The development assistance of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, and particularly of the Soviet Union, to the developing countries rose again in 1988, but domestic economic difficulties in most of these countries may limit further growth.
7. The exports of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe to the developed market-economy countries grew in 1988 and the first half of 1989, but the imports increased even faster, affecting their already strained external balance situation.
8. The prospects for inter-systems trade would above all depend on three main groups of factors: the success of the restructuring process in the socialist countries; the overall developments in the world economy; and the measures which are already being taken, or may be taken in the future, for the support and promotion of inter-systems trade, in particular East-South trade, in the general framework of measures taken for the promotion of world trade.
9. In this regard, the Trade and Development Board, at the second part of its thirty-sixth session, may wish to adopt relevant recommendations and, inter alia, to formulate further guidelines for the elaboration of a programme for the further promotion of inter-systems trade, in particular East-South trade, on the basis, inter alia, of the outcome of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Further Promotion of Inter-Systems Trade held in November 1989.

Chapter I

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE

Overall performance

10. The economic performance of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe over the period 1987-1989 was characterized by a decrease in growth rates in 1987 followed by a modest up-swing in 1988 and again by a slowdown in 1989. Thus, the average growth rate of the net material product (NMP) in these countries increased from 2.6 per cent in 1987 to 4.1 per cent in 1988, but decreased in 1989. This should be attributed primarily to the serious economic imbalances, the slowdown in the investment process and difficulties in the foreign economic sector. The transition from the old economic model to market-oriented management proved to be difficult and painful. In many cases the old administrative system ceased to be supportive enough to ensure the targeted rates of economic growth; on the other hand, market incentives and instruments of economic management have not yet sufficiently replaced it.

11. Taken on a country-by-country basis, the economic performance was even more varying and uneven, ranging in 1988 between zero growth of the NMP in Hungary, a comparatively modest growth in the German Democratic Republic, and a 6.2 per cent growth in Bulgaria. The rate of NMP growth of the USSR in 1988 was 4.4 per cent; however, in 1989 it is estimated that it will slow down to around 2.5 per cent 1/ or less.

12. This picture reflects, inter alia, the considerable differences in the priorities of the economic strategies of the individual countries, the varying modalities and pace of the economic reforms, as well as the noticeable distinctions in their structural adjustment programmes and requirements. In Hungary, for example, the main attention of the economic strategists was focused on the faster introduction of the new economic mechanism and market incentives and the promotion of exports. The Bulgarian Government tried to combine similar goals with a growth-oriented strategy which was achieved, however, at the expense of a large deficit in trade with the developed market-economy countries and a rapidly growing convertible currency debt. In the German Democratic Republic, until November 1989, top priority in the economy was given to "balance and stability". As for Czechoslovakia, whose rates of growth have been rather modest over a number of years, the economic strategy was mainly oriented towards the eventual acceleration of economic expansion and structural adjustment on the basis of gradual and controlled introduction of new economic mechanisms. Profound changes are now under discussion also in the last three of the above-mentioned countries (Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia) but they are expected to materialize only in 1990.

13. As can be judged by the aggregate data available, the economic performance of Poland over the last two years has been a modest success, which can be seen in some achievements in ensuring sustained economic growth, improvement of the foreign trade balance and advancement of economic reform. This relative success, however, was accompanied by a very high rate of inflation, considerable economic imbalances and other problems, and a further rise in the external debt. The marked improvement in the Romanian external

economic position (according to official statements, in 1989 the country paid off its external debt) was achieved at the expense of a slowdown in economic growth, a decrease in the level of investments and severe austerity measures.

14. A major limitation to the economic advance of the countries of Eastern Europe was the marginal overall growth in agriculture in 1988, which reflected a considerable decrease (-4 per cent) in the German Democratic Republic, zero growth in Bulgaria and a negligible expansion in the USSR and Poland. The only country with a noticeable growth of agricultural output was Hungary (4.5 per cent in 1988). This was, however, achieved after a 2 per cent decrease in 1987. 2/

15. As far as the industrial output is concerned, the results of 1987 and 1988 have been largely in line with those of the total economic performance. Poland and Bulgaria showed the best results (5.2 per cent growth each in 1988) with Hungary being at the bottom of the list (zero growth). 3/ The limited growth in industrial output reflected, *inter alia*, a still relatively modest (although somewhat accelerated) increase in labour productivity, and some gains from better use of material inputs. Despite certain improvements, however, the consumption of energy and raw material inputs per unit remained markedly higher in comparison with the corresponding figures in the developed market-economy countries. At the same time, many socialist countries had also to cope with growing inflation, a worsening situation in consumer markets and considerable financial and economic constraints.

16. In the USSR, in the first nine months of 1989 the GNP increased by 3.6 per cent (non-adjusted for hidden inflation), the NMP by 2.4 per cent and the gross industrial output by 2.2 per cent. According to some estimates, the growth of agricultural output exceeded the corresponding level of 1988 only marginally. 4/ The shortages of supply for consumer consumption persisted and the situation was complicated by further inflation. One of the most serious problems of the Soviet economy has become the huge budget deficit (92 billion roubles in 1989). 5/

17. In order to curb and consequently reverse these unfavourable and socially dangerous tendencies, in November 1989 the Supreme Soviet adopted a set of measures, including the intensive mobilization of financial resources (*inter alia*, by means of taxation, including both profit and turnover tax), a considerable reduction in the centralized capital expenditure, the conservation of some costly industrial projects, faster increase in the production of consumer goods, and further promotion of exports. These and other measures should help, *inter alia*, to reduce considerably the size of the Soviet budget deficit.

Foreign trade

18. Unfavourable developments have also been registered in the foreign trade sector. This concerns particularly the Soviet Union, whose terms of trade have worsened by 9.2 per cent in 1986, 0.6 per cent in 1987 and by further 7.8 per cent in 1988. 6/ As a result, the value of Soviet exports in 1988 went down by 1.9 per cent, although its volume increased by 4 per cent. This was accompanied by the growth of imports by 6.5 per cent in value, but by only 1 per cent in volume terms. That situation has largely persisted in 1989.

Over the first nine months of this year the value of exports practically did not change against the corresponding period of 1988, whereas the value of imports grew by 5.1 per cent. An overall trade deficit of 1.1 billion roubles (1.8 billion dollars) was registered. 7/

19. In 1988 the foreign trade performance of the other countries of Eastern Europe was noticeably better. The dynamics of their trade were characterized by the faster growth of exports volume relative to that of imports. The terms of trade of these countries have also improved. As a result, most of these countries managed somewhat to strengthen their external economic positions: their overall trade balances in value terms improved, although with the developed market-economy countries trade balance gains were registered only by Hungary and Romania.

20. In 1989, however, the performance of some of these countries has somewhat worsened. This has been the case in Bulgaria, where the total trade turnover decreased, and to a lesser extent in Poland whose surplus with the developed market-economy countries diminished noticeably. At the same time, further advancements in the development of trade have been recorded in Czechoslovakia and Hungary (faster growth of exports as compared with imports). A positive trade balance was also maintained by the German Democratic Republic.

21. The export performance of a number of these countries has benefited, inter alia, from rising external demand for manufactures, semi-manufactures and industrial materials, supported by the generally favourable economic situation in the OECD countries.

Reforms in the foreign trade management systems

22. As from 1 April 1989 all Soviet "enterprises, entities and industrial co-operatives" are entitled to carry out foreign trade operations (Decree on the further development of the external economic activity of State, Co-operative and other Public Enterprises, Associations and Organizations, December 1988).

23. At the same time, some measures of State control were introduced: inter alia, all participants in external economic relations have to be registered and trade in goods of national importance is licensed or subject to quantification (Decree on Measures for State Regulation of Foreign Economic Relations, 7 March 1989). In accordance with the former procedure, by mid-November 1989 over 9,000 registrations had been made.

24. A further liberalization of the joint ventures regulations was introduced in December 1988. Restrictions on the share of foreign participation (49 per cent in the past) have been abolished; ventures do not need any more to be headed by Soviet citizens; 2-years tax exemption is granted to newcomers; and intergovernmental agreements on the mutual protection of investments and prevention of double taxation are envisaged (by October 1989 the total number of joint ventures in the USSR was about 900).

25. A major innovation in the Soviet foreign trade system will be the new customs tariff (projected for 1991).

26. The process of a further decentralization of the foreign trade management continued also in other countries of Eastern Europe. Thus, in Bulgaria this process was stimulated, inter alia, by the decision adopted in December 1988 on deep restructuring of industry, with the "firm" to become the new unit of management. Decree No. 56, promulgated in January 1989, officially abolished State monopoly of foreign trade and created conditions for a greater openness of the national economy. Accordingly, all Bulgarian enterprises were given the right to engage directly in foreign trade activities. These innovations, together with a decision adopted earlier on the setting up of a number of free-trade zones (two zones in Vidin and Ruse are in existence already) are seen in Bulgaria as a major step towards the creation of a foreign trade system conducive to a deeper integration of the country into international division of labour.

27. In Czechoslovakia the law on the socialist enterprise adopted in 1988 embodies increased rights for the enterprises in the field of foreign trade. Since mid-1988, when the amended Act on Economic Relations with Foreign Countries entered into force, the number of companies engaged in foreign trade have multiplied to more than 400. A new Joint Venture Act opened up possibilities for foreign investments into the economy of Czechoslovakia. Based on this Act, more than 30 joint ventures have been set up during the first nine months of 1989.

28. These measures are closely interlinked with the current changes in the economic policy which are based on the new relationship between planning and market. The role of the central management is shifted towards a long-term strategy and ensuring of a balanced socio-economic development. Accordingly, the economic objectives are to be realized primarily through instruments of financial, price, monetary, credit and wage policies.

29. From 1988 on, all Hungarian enterprises, whatever their activity (including those with foreign participation) may export and import any product to and from the partners in the convertible currencies area (with the exception of goods included in a so-called negative list). Currently, 900 enterprises and some 300 private Hungarian persons are engaged in foreign trade activities and this number is expected to increase further.

30. New measures were taken to attract foreign direct investments to various sectors of the Hungarian economy. The recently adopted Company Act and the Law on Transformation of Companies treat all economic entities (including private ventures) on equal terms as regards their access to financing, labour and material inputs. The laws stipulate that foreign firms and persons can establish new companies or buy shares of the existing ones, including majority participation and full ownership, on conditions of prior authorization. According to another Hungarian law, a scheme was introduced for the protection of foreign investments. A profit tax reduction can also be granted for foreign investors, ranging from 20 to 100 per cent. A number of other regulations are under preparation, including a law which is to set the rules of fair economic competition and to limit monopolistic market positions and practices.

31. All these innovations are in line with the declared strategy of Hungary primarily aimed at the development of an efficient market economy. The objective is to create an economic structure based on harmonious coexistence

of various forms of ownership - public, collective and private. An integral part of this process will be privatization, promotion of entrepreneurship, appropriate incentives and assistance to small and medium-size ventures.

32. A new economic legislation (effective from 1 January 1989) was introduced in Poland, including "The Law on Economic Activity with the Participation of Foreign Parties" and the "Law on Economic Activity". From 1989 on, all economic entities can freely undertake export and import operations with any kind of goods (excluding a limited number of products considered as being of strategic importance). More favourable conditions for foreign investments have also been created, inter alia, with regard to the level of taxation and the remittance of profits.

33. Since 1 January 1983 Poland has had a new customs tariff based on the harmonized commodity description and coding system. The preferential treatment of the developing countries under the GSP scheme has been substantially enlarged.

34. In view of the recent changes in Poland, further developments in the economic and trade policy of this country are expected. As can be judged by the information available, they will include a set of measures aimed at making a transition to a market economy, which might imply carrying out economic deregulation, involving inter alia a wider application of market incentives, partial privatization, further liberalization of the foreign trade management system, additional incentives for foreign investments in Polish economy, etc.

35. Until November 1989 the changes (although rather limited) in the foreign trade management system of the German Democratic Republic had been primarily characterized by some innovations in the foreign trade activities of "combines", which incorporated - directly or indirectly - an additional number of foreign trade organizations and specialized firms.

36. Different trends in the development of the foreign trade management system can be traced in Romania where previous decentralization of foreign trade activity, namely the transfer of the FTOs from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation, has been followed in 1987 by the re-attachment of the FTOs to this Ministry.

Chapter II

INTER-SYSTEMS TRADE AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

A. East-South trade

The relative role of the trade flow

37. East-South trade is a relatively small but not marginal flow in world trade with an annual turnover of about \$US 70 billion. (For comparison, the East-West turnover is about \$US 100 billion.) These figures correspond grosso modo to the present relative weight of the seven socialist countries of Eastern Europe in world trade, although, as widely recognized, the potential possibilities of inter-systems trade are still far from being fully utilized.

38. For the socialist countries East-South trade is important in so far as about 20 per cent of their exports go to, and 15 per cent of their imports come from, the developing countries. For the latter, the respective figures are considerably smaller - only 6 and 8 per cent. This disproportion may be explained to some extent by the number and the overall economic weight of the socialist countries.

39. East-South trade is highly concentrated. Fourteen countries (Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia) make for approximately 80 to 85 per cent of the turnover of the developing countries with Eastern Europe. The majority of these countries are among the early and traditional trading partners of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and have long-standing trade and economic relations with them. A number of factors such as geographical proximity, existence of direct transportation links, association with CMEA, etc., have brought these countries close to each other. In contrast to the moderate share of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe in the total exports and imports of the developing countries, their share in the total exports and imports of these major developing partner countries taken together amounts to about 24-25 per cent. In the case of Afghanistan, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Viet Nam, the share ranges between 53 and 95 per cent.

40. These last figures demonstrate a somewhat one-sided orientation, which has, of course, political or geographical (often both) reasons. In the long-run such a degree of reliance can not be considered as healthy and there are already signs that some of these countries are looking for a greater diversification of their trading partners. For example, the trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the Soviet Union went down from 43 per cent of the country's foreign trade in 1986 to about 30 per cent in 1988.

41. In addition to these major developing partner countries, the socialist countries are important sources of supply for some other developing countries such as Angola, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lebanon, Nicaragua, and Mozambique. The share of socialist countries of Eastern Europe in total

imports of these countries ranges from 10 to more than 50 per cent. The socialist countries are also an important outlet for exports from Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Nicaragua, Mozambique and Sudan. Their share in the exports of these countries is between 10 and 18 per cent.

42. The 14 above-mentioned major developing partner countries also play an important role in the foreign trade of the socialist countries. The share of these countries as a group in the total exports and imports of the socialist countries has amounted to approximately 12-13 per cent during recent years. This leaves a trade residual of approximately 6 per cent for exports to, and 2 per cent for imports from, all other developing countries and shows that major reserves for the future expansion of East-South trade are to be sought above all in the diversification of partners. While it may be true that many developing countries still have a limited capacity to engage in foreign trade, there are others which could become more active participants in East-South trade.

Recent developments and trade balance

43. In 1987 and 1988 East-South trade continued to grow. However, the share of the developing countries in the imports of the socialist countries has declined from 17.9 per cent in 1985 to 14.5 per cent in 1988. This loss of market share needs, of course, to be seen in the light of the overall development of the developing countries' exports, whose share in the total world exports decreased.

Table 1

Trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe with the developing countries, 1987-1988

Year	Value of (in billion \$)		Annual average growth rate (%)		Percentage shares	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1987	40.7	27.6	9.1	3.1	19.4	14.2
1988	41.9	30.3	3.0	9.9	19.1	14.5

Sources: TD/B/1195/Add.1 and TD/B/1243/Add.1.

44. In 1988, despite an increase of purchases by the socialist countries by almost 10 per cent, the aggregate deficit in the balance of trade of the developing countries with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe grew to approximately \$US 11.6 billion, up from \$US 10.5 billion in 1987. In 1988, with the exception of Romania, which had a balanced trade with developing countries, all other socialist countries recorded surpluses. In fact, an annual surplus of about \$US 10 billion is becoming a permanent feature of East-South trade. The accumulated surplus of socialist countries in their

trade with the developing countries amounted to \$US 80 billion between 1980 to 1988. Most of this imbalance is attributable to the surplus achieved by the USSR.

45. The conduct of trade within the framework of bilateral payments arrangements does not necessarily preclude the settlement of accounts in convertible currencies. Moreover, the trade of the socialist countries with their three most important developing partner countries, i.e., Cuba, India and Yugoslavia - with which trade is conducted within the framework of bilateral payments arrangements - is more or less balanced. In recent years these three countries accounted for approximately 45 per cent of the total distributed exports of socialist countries. On the assumption that trade statistics cover the entire trade transactions between these three countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, their large trade surplus with the developing countries should be sought elsewhere.

46. It is most likely that no settlement in convertible currency is being made in the trade of these socialist countries with a number of developing countries such as Afghanistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Viet Nam. The annual trade surplus of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe with these four countries ranged from \$US 2.5 billion to \$US 4.1 billion in the past few years, which already explains a substantive part of the annual \$US 10 billion surplus in trade with the developing countries.

47. As for the rest, part of it may be paid in convertible currencies, although there is no evidence that this is practised on a large scale. Therefore, the only reasonable conclusion which can be drawn is that a large part of the trade surplus simply accumulates in the form of a debt.

48. In comparison with the overall indebtedness of the developing countries, their debt towards the socialist countries would be relatively small, but for some developing countries it is significant enough.

49. Net transfer of resources from the socialist countries, and above all from the Soviet Union to a number of developing countries, is continuing.

50. There are, however, some signs that this situation will be difficult to maintain, at least for the next few years. The socialist countries have to cope with growing economic difficulties, the newly elected Parliaments seem, at present, not to be very favourable towards that end and, the principles of economic management would probably force the individual enterprises and companies to adopt a more profit-oriented approach in their foreign trade transactions.

51. On the other hand a number of developing countries run a surplus in their trade with the socialist countries. Here again, large-scale convertible currency payments are rather an exception than the rule. In certain cases, and within the framework of bilateral trade agreements, the positive balance of the developing country would be used for the repayment of a loan made available by the socialist countries for the implementation of developmental projects in the context of economic co-operation agreements. An example of such an arrangement is found in the Bangladesh-USSR relation, in which the surplus in trade goes to meet a loan repayment for a power station built by the USSR.

Table 2

Value of development assistance of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe (SCEE) to the developing countries (including LDC) in billion national currency, in billion dollars, a/ and share of GNP

Socialist countries of Eastern Europe	1981-1985	1986	1987	1988
USSR to:				
Developing countries: in roubles	47.8	15.1	11.7	13.5
% of GNP	1.3	..	1.4	1.4
in \$	61.8	21.4	18.5	22.2
- of which LDCs: in roubles	6.0	2.0	1.5	2.0
% of GNP	0.2	..	0.2	0.2
in \$	7.6	2.8	2.4	3.3
GDR to:				
Developing countries: in marks	8.6	2.2	2.3	2.2
% of national income	..	0.9	0.7 b/	0.6
in \$	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.8
Bulgaria to:				
Developing countries: in levs	..	0.3	..	..
% of national income	..	1.2	..	..
in \$	..	0.4	..	..
Czechoslovakia:				
Developing countries: in kronas	23.6 c/	6.1	..	
% of national income	0.9	1.1	..	1.1
in \$	3.7	1.0	..	

Sources: TD/B/1195; SCEE statements at the second session of the Economic and Social Council in 1989 (A/44/376).

a/ The \$ value has been calculated by the UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of the official exchange rates for the respective year.

b/ Percentage of GNP.

c/ For Czechoslovakia from 1982 to 1986.

Geographical distribution and commodities composition

52. The geographical distribution of East-South trade has undergone some changes during the 1980s. Although the overall value of the trade of the socialist countries with Africa has been relatively stable, its share in East-South trade has somewhat declined in favour of Latin America, with the share of Asian countries remaining more or less unchanged.

53. Egypt and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which are by far the major partners of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe in Africa and absorb approximately one half of their total exports to this region, managed to keep their share, but imports from the socialist countries by other North African countries contracted, which results in an additional concentration of the trade of the socialist countries with this region. Despite the declining share of Africa in the total exports of the socialist countries to the developing countries, they continue to be an important source of supply for Angola, Ethiopia, Guinea, Nigeria and Sudan. A major part of the exports of the socialist countries to these countries, and in particular exports of machinery and transport equipment from the USSR, are for the realization of projects with the technical assistance of the socialist countries.

54. The share of Africa in the total imports of the socialist countries from the developing countries dropped in 1987, owing to the decline in oil prices and reduced imported quantities, in particular from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. In 1988, however, the USSR increased by 80 per cent its imports, consisting almost exclusively of oil from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This country, after Iraq, is the second largest supplier of oil to the USSR. In recent years the socialist countries have increased purchases of some consumer goods such as coffee, cocoa and bananas from Africa. Purchases of such items are expected to continue.

55. The share of Latin America in the trade of the socialist countries with the developing countries has been increasing since the beginning of the 1980s. At present, Latin America accounts for more than one fourth of the total exports of the socialist countries to the developing countries and one third of their total imports from the developing countries. The corresponding shares at the beginning of the 1980s were 20 per cent and 29 per cent respectively. Latin America is also the only region in the group of developing countries which sustained a positive rate of growth in its trade for all the years of the decade, except for 1986 when it recorded a decline in its exports to the socialist countries. Ninety per cent or more of the total exports of the socialist countries to Latin America are imported by three countries, i.e. Argentina, Brazil and Cuba. The socialist countries are also an important source of supply for Nicaragua.

56. The rate of growth in exports of Latin America to the socialist countries changes sharply in some years, owing mainly to changes in purchases of cereals from Argentina. Latin America has already emerged as an important supplier of consumer goods to the socialist countries. In addition to Cuba, which is a CMEA member, and by far the most important trade partner of the socialist countries in Latin America, some other countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela deliver a wide variety of products to the socialist countries. These include, among others, cereals, food products (including vegetable oil, coffee, bananas, cocoa, sugar), minerals, chemicals, textiles, etc. Imports of such products from developing countries are expected to increase in the future. The larger capacity of Latin America and its more diversified economy and export sector could suggest that in future the socialist countries could rely more on Latin America as a supplier of consumer products.

57. Among the developing countries, the Asian countries are by far the most important trade partners of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. These countries account for more than 60 per cent of the the total exports of the socialist countries to the developing countries and approximately 55 per cent of their total imports therefrom.

58. The share of West Asian countries in the total imports and exports of the socialist countries from and to the developing countries has declined considerably since the beginning of the 1980s. The share of West Asia in the total exports of the socialist countries to the developing countries dropped from 19.5 per cent in 1980 to 12.5 per cent in 1988, reflecting reduced purchases by Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon and Syrian Arab Republic. Similarly, the share of this region in the total imports of the socialist countries dropped from 17.1 per cent in 1980 to 13.8 per cent in 1988.

59. The main items of the socialist countries' imports from West Asia are oil and oil products. Changes in oil prices and reduced production and eventually reduced exports by Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq were the main contributory factors for fluctuations. The future market share of this region and the performance of its exports to the socialist countries would depend largely on the behaviour of the oil market.

60. More than one third of the exports of the socialist countries to the developing countries are absorbed by other Asian countries, which include their important trading partners such as Mongolia, India, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia. The share of this region in the exports of the socialist countries to the developing countries has increased by 4.6 per cent over the decade, owing to increased purchases by Mongolia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Viet Nam. The share of the imports of the socialist countries from these Asian countries has also increased. Among the developing countries, Asian countries are the main exporters of manufactured products to the socialist countries. During recent years, four countries in this region (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, India and Yugoslavia) accounted for between 75 per cent to 85 per cent of the total manufactured products imported by the USSR from the developing countries. These include yarns and textiles, footwear, leather and leather products, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, etc.

61. Manufactures now account for approximately half of the exports of the developing countries and approximately one third of the total imports of the socialist countries from the developing countries. Nevertheless, the socialist countries have a moderate share in the total exports of manufactures from the developing countries. Their share in 1987 amounted to only 3.2 per cent, dropping from 4.8 per cent and 4.3 per cent in 1985 and 1986, respectively. The low share of the socialist countries in the exports of manufactures from the developing countries is accompanied by a low level of trade exchanges between the socialist countries and developing countries and territories, exporters of manufactures, i.e. Brazil, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan (Province of China), which, together with Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, make up approximately two thirds of the total manufactures exported by the developing countries. In 1988 and 1989, however, there have been some signs of an intensification of trade in manufactures, particularly with the Republic of Korea.

62. Expectations that the process of economic restructuring in the socialist countries would have positive bearings on East-South trade are yet to materialize. However, it is most likely that the declared intention of the socialist countries to increase imports of consumer goods might result in an ad hoc expansion of East-South trade. Early in 1989, it was reported that the USSR had added \$US 8 billion to that year's \$US 51.2 billion fund for imports of consumer products such as shoes, boots, clothing, cassette players, soap, detergents, and other goods. 8/ These are all products of export interest to the developing countries. In another development exercise designed to increase imports of consumer goods, 1989 witnessed a significant expansion of co-operation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the USSR in light industry. With the USSR supplying technology, equipment and raw materials, no fewer than 60 factories in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were said to be working at maximum capacity to supply the USSR, up to 1990, with a considerable amount of clothing and footwear. 9/

Trade of the socialist countries with the least developed countries

63. In 1988, exports and imports of the socialist countries to and from the least developed countries increased by 3.7 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively. The increase in exports is mainly due to the exports of the socialist countries to Bangladesh and Democratic Yemen, which increased by 84 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively. Despite some reduction in both exports and imports, Afghanistan continued to be the single largest trade partner of the socialist countries among the least developed countries, accounting for 40 per cent of the total imports and 44 per cent of the total exports of the least developed countries, to and from the socialist countries. The decline in trade of Afghanistan with the socialist countries is due to a 7.2 per cent and 18 per cent decrease, respectively, in its imports to and exports from USSR. Imports of other socialist countries from Afghanistan increased by 82 per cent in 1988 and their exports thereto declined moderately.

64. In 1988, more than 90 per cent of the total exports of the socialist countries to the least developed countries were absorbed by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Myanmar, and Sudan. These exports consisted mainly of machinery and transport equipment for development projects which are under implementation in these countries, with the financial and economic assistance of the socialist countries and, in particular, of the USSR. Imports of the socialist countries from the least developed countries are mostly from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mauritania and the Sudan. In 1988, these six countries made up 92 per cent of the total imports of the socialist countries from all the least developed countries, with the USSR being their major trade partner. The share of the USSR in the total exports and imports of the socialist countries, to and from the least developed countries, is around 80 per cent and 66 per cent respectively.

65. In 1988, the least developed countries had a deficit of \$US 1.2 billion in their trade with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, \$US 1.1 billion of which was with the USSR. It is unlikely that this surplus is being settled in convertible currencies, as trade between the partners is mostly conducted within the framework of bilateral payments arrangements which excludes the use

of hard currencies. The accumulated deficit of the least developed countries from 1980 to 1988 amounts to \$US 8.3 billion, more than 90 per cent of which is with the USSR.

B. East-West trade

66. The value of East-West trade continued to grow in 1988 after it had revived in 1987 from the sluggish development in the first half of the 1980s. The value of exports of the countries of Eastern Europe to the developed market-economy countries increased by 8.8 per cent compared with 15.5 per cent in 1987, and that of imports from these countries by 16.6 per cent, up from 3 per cent in 1987. This is a relatively good performance in the context of world trade. 10/

67. The growth of trade turnover value was particularly strong with the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Austria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States of America (imports by the USSR). In 1988 the overall trade balance for the socialist countries of Eastern Europe turned again into a \$US 1.5 billion deficit from a \$US 2 billion surplus in 1987. However, the balances vary considerably as regards individual partners or groups of countries. For instance, there was a surplus of \$US 5.6 billion in the trade of the socialist countries with the European Economic Community but a deficit of \$US 2.8 billion with EFTA, \$US 2.5 billion with North America and \$US 2.2 billion with Asia and Oceania in 1988.

68. The growth of Soviet export value slowed down from 21 per cent in 1987 to 8 per cent in 1988. On the other hand, imports grew by 23 per cent after having decreased by 2.5 per cent in 1987. This development reflects the Soviet export reaction to the oil price decline. The country was able to increase the volume of crude oil exports in 1987 and during the first half of 1988, which more than compensated for the price decline. Another adjustment measure to cope with the rapidly worsening terms of trade in 1987 was to curb imports that resulted in small surplus of \$US 0.6 billion in Soviet trade with the developed market-economy countries in 1987. The supply problems and market situation halted the expansion of crude oil volumes towards the end of 1988 and beyond. Imports of grain, machinery and equipment could not be kept at a low level so that the rapidly increasing imports caused a deficit of \$US 2.7 billion with the developed market-economy countries at the end of 1988.

69. As regards the rest of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe as a group, their trade with the developed market-economy countries developed smoothly in 1987 and 1988: the export value grew by 11 and 10 per cent and the import value by 9 and 11 per cent, respectively. In spite of the pressures to increase imports, the overall balance continued to be in surplus: \$US 1.3 billion in 1987 and \$US 1.2 billion in 1988. The exports to European market-economy countries increased by 10 per cent in both years (to EFTA by 18 and 13 per cent) but to Japan by as much as 57 and 41 per cent. Import growth was more equally distributed, but EFTA countries seemed to become more important suppliers (growth rate 11 and 17 per cent). The figures for individual socialist countries of Eastern Europe show very differentiated results and reflect, though to a lesser extent than earlier in the 1980s, their economic and external balance situation. Hungary's and Poland's exports

continued to grow at the two-digit level (over 20 per cent in 1987, 15 and 17 per cent in 1988). Hungary's imports remained at the 1987 level, but Polish imports grew by 29 per cent in 1988 (16 per cent in 1987). However, Poland's trade with developed market-economy countries remained in surplus (about \$US 0.5 billion) whereas Hungary's deficit of about the same amount changed to almost balanced trade in 1988. Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic carried out their trade with these countries along the lines of previous years, Czechoslovakia running a slightly increasing deficit of some \$US 0.5 billion and the German Democratic Republic also facing a deficit of \$US 0.3 billion after a few years of surpluses.

70. Bulgaria's trade with these countries grew only modestly in 1987-1988, but its deficit has exceeded its export value by about 30 per cent annually since 1986. Romania's determination to pay back its convertible currency debt shows particularly in its trade with developed market-economy countries: import values were only about one third of the exports and a half of the surpluses since 1986.

71. There have not been any significant changes in the structure of East-West trade in recent years, but certain policy implications and economic facts suggest that shifts might occur. The contribution of the USSR to the stabilization of oil prices was to cut oil exports by 5 per cent during the first half of 1989. The exported oil volumes can also decline and the share of oil in export value may eventually decrease.

72. Preliminary data show that East-West trade continued to increase in 1989 but the development was even more differentiated than in 1988 as regards individual socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Convertible currency constraints due to the high indebtedness and/or sluggish exports remain the major obstacle for a sustained expansion of this trade flow. The gross debt of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe declined from \$US 134.3 billion to \$US 133.8 billion, ^{11/} but this was due to the favourable changes in exchange rates and to the repayment of Romania's debt. Hungary's and Poland's debt burden is considered alarmingly high and that of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic causes concern. The Soviet debt is increasing since the figures provided by the Soviet authorities show a gross debt over \$US 50 billion, which is about \$US 10 billion more than the BIS/OECD estimates (\$US 42 billion at the end of 1988).

73. In many socialist countries of Eastern Europe, shortcomings on the supply side and other current internal problems have negative repercussions on their export capacities and competitiveness. Protectionist measures and tendencies are still strong in many developed market-economy countries and, *inter alia*, the agreements with the European Economic Community will only partially (and after 1992) open up that market. At the same time the competition, especially from the faster-growing developing countries, in manufactures everywhere in the developed market-economy countries market, is constantly increasing.

C. China's trade with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe

74. China's trade with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe developed vigorously in 1988 after a stagnation in 1987. The value of China's imports from these countries grew by 34 per cent and that of its exports

by 8.2 per cent. The average annual growth rate for both imports and exports has been as high as 23 per cent in 1984-1988, but there are relatively big annual fluctuations as regards trade with individual countries of Eastern Europe. The role of the USSR in this trade has considerably increased. The share of the USSR in the total trade flow, which was only 10 per cent in 1980, reached 47 per cent at the end of 1988. This approximates the Soviet role in the inter-systems trade as a whole.

75. About 50 per cent of Soviet exports to China is composed of machinery and equipment, the other half consisting of raw and industrial materials. Animal feed and foodstuffs form the major part of China's exports to the USSR, followed by textiles, clothing, other consumer items and some machinery and equipment. The barter trade over the Soviet Far-East and Chinese border areas has been developing particularly fast since the mid-1980s, reaching an estimated value of \$US 330 million in 1988, a good 10 per cent of the total. Enterprises in the Soviet Far-East exchange lumber, cement, other building materials, fish products, etc., for a wide range of Chinese consumer goods. Soviet enterprises have been trading directly with their Chinese partners, but these rights were recently curtailed by the re-introduction of a system of prior approval by the relevant Ministry for Soviet exports. 12/

76. Sino-Soviet financial relations have also developed positively. The bilateral trade (like all trade between China and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe) is carried out through a Swiss franc-based clearing arrangement. For the first time in 1988 the Bank of China joined a syndicated loan of \$US 50 million to Vneshekonombank together with a number of banks (mainly Scandinavian). The USSR is providing a low-interest credit (\$US 125 million) to renovate an iron and steel works originally built with Soviet aid. Initial contacts between the CMEA International Investment Bank and the Chinese banks have also been established. 13/

77. Preliminary data for 1989 show that the Sino-Soviet trade has continued to grow fast, but it is expected to slow down somewhat towards the end of the year.

78. The picture of China's trade with other socialist countries of Eastern Europe is more differentiated. China's exports to Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic increased considerably in value in 1988 but declined with Bulgaria and Hungary and somewhat less with Poland and Romania. China's imports from Bulgaria grew by over 100 per cent, and also grew considerably from other socialist countries of Eastern Europe, except from Poland. Sino-Polish exports and imports have declined in value, both in 1987 and 1988.

Chapter III

PRINCIPAL FACTORS AND PROSPECTS IN INTER-SYSTEMS TRADE

79. Almost all East European countries are now deeply involved in a profound restructuring process, which is to transform both their political and economic structures. One of their basic aims in the economic field is to achieve full participation in the international division of labour. Therefore, the prospects for inter-systems trade would depend first and foremost on the success of this restructuring process.

80. Another factor is closely connected with the economic performance of the developed market-economy countries and the developing countries, the trends in their supply and the demand on the world markets. The present relatively good economic situation in the developed market economies, if maintained, should create additional opportunities for the socialist countries and the developing countries owing to the stable import demand in the West. In its turn, this should also favourably influence East-South trade too, thanks, inter alia, to the growing interlinkages and interdependence of major trade flows.

81. The performance of inter-systems trade is closely linked as well with the world political situation as the development of this trade is highly sensitive to a stable and predictable political and economic climate. Accordingly, the slackening of political tension and further progress towards disarmament could play an important role in encouraging and facilitating world trade and inter-systems trade in particular. It is to be expected that the atmosphere of détente which is developing now in East-West relations will lead eventually to the abolition or relaxation of the existing trade and economic restrictions and barriers still impeding East-West trade and will allow it to develop on an unbiased and non-confrontation basis. Some concrete measures in this direction have already been taken, particularly towards Poland and Hungary. Others are being discussed among major developed market-economy countries.

82. This general outline of the main pre-conditions for the further development of inter-systems trade requires more specific elaboration on some economic and trade policy aspects which should be increasingly shaping and influencing this trade. Thus, it should be noted that some developments in the process of structural changes and internationalization of the world economy presents inter-systems trade with new challenges. For example at present, intra-industry trade has become a major driving force in world trade; however, it is still marginal in inter-systems trade. The development of this advanced form of economic co-operation would add a new dimension to the economic complementarity and compatibility in inter-systems trade and could enlarge the potential for its growth.

83. Another important consequence of these structural changes is the gradual shift from primary industries to manufacturing, which has greatly progressed in the period 1986-1988. Material-saving and energy-saving technologies are probably the most important factor that has changed the world consumption of primary goods and has influenced the modern commodity structure of the world imports and exports. This process is influencing inter-systems trade from two angles. In the long run, the import capacity of the developing countries is facing serious limitations due to the growing difficulties in maintaining their exports of primary commodities and fuels. This may limit the growth

potential of all trade flows, including East-South trade. At the same time, declining consumption of material and energy per unit of output in the West inevitably restrains the exports of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and, therefore, affects their import potential. This process, however, is objective and irreversible. Socialist and developing countries have therefore to adjust and switch over from primary and material-intensive export goods to more capital and technology-intensive products.

84. The downward shifts in the use of energy and primary commodities have a serious impact on the world commodity prices. Prices of primary commodities dropped sharply in the period 1980-1982 and remained at low levels in the period 1983-1986. Price indices (as compared to 1980) were much lower for primary commodities and crude oil and noticeably higher for manufactures. As a result, the terms of trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, and particularly of the Soviet Union, deteriorated in the period 1980-1988 and improved only slightly in 1989.

85. This implies that the further development of inter-systems trade, including that of East-South trade, will to a large extent depend upon future price trends. However, what is quite clear is the need to speed up the diversification of exports of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, and especially of the USSR. This could serve, inter alia, as a guarantee against price setbacks, as a solid basis for the improvement of these terms of trade and especially as a major factor of growth in inter-systems trade. The future prospects of inter-systems trade should be largely associated with the efforts to transform the commodity composition of this trade. The main problem here to be tackled by the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, especially the USSR, is to improve the structure of exports by increasing the share of manufactures. This concerns as well many developing countries. Another way to tackle the problem of the unfavourable commodity pattern of exports is to raise the level of processing of primary goods and semi-finished products (ferrous and non-ferrous metals, timber, chemicals), taking into account the demand of world markets.

86. The other challenge posed by the growing internationalization is the strengthening integration tendencies in the developed market-economy countries. These developments would intensify trade within the areas involved in the integration process but they could create problems for outsiders, including the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. This would require concerted efforts in order to use the potentialities of the growing European and North American markets for the development of inter-systems trade and at the same time to minimize possible negative effects of the compartmentalization of the world trade.

87. One of the phenomena confronting inter-systems trade now is the impact of the technological change in international trade which substantially broadens the scope for a wider specialization and product diversification in international trade. The growing importance of high technology manufactures in world trade indicates that the competitiveness of products is a direct result of the ability to produce high-technology goods. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe are losing market shares as exporters of products with high, medium and even sometimes low R and D intensity. Therefore, the future development of inter-systems trade will, to a considerable extent, depend upon their ability to increase their competitiveness in high-technology products.

88. Most socialist countries of Eastern Europe consider the strengthening of their technology-based engineering industries as one of their highest priority tasks. Both the modernization of existing plants and technology and new investments are necessary and are already - at least partly - in progress. Special attention is being paid to the most technology-intensive branches. In this connection, particularly harmful is the fact that a large number of trade barriers restrict the access of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe to new and emerging technologies. Trade in technologies and trade in goods are closely interlinked, particularly in intra-industry trade. Therefore, restrictions in the technology exchange in East-West trade have effects comparable to restrictions in trade. The changing composition of world trade, with increasing emphasis on high technology goods, makes the tendency to impose trade barriers in this area especially unfavourable for the future of inter-systems trade. It should be noted that this trend could have a negative effect on both trade flows of inter-systems trade (East-West and East-South) and might slow down the process of their adaptation to the changing pattern of world trade.

89. New technologies have deeply changed the organizational and material infrastructure of international trade. Modern information and communication networks created by new technologies, transborder data flows, modern transportation and financial facilities have greatly reduced the cost of international transactions and opened up new avenues, especially intensive intra-industry trade at the enterprise level. These innovations have been comprehensively implemented in West-West trade. They are now intensively used in West-South and South-West trade. However, inter-systems trade is lagging behind these important developments. Therefore, the development of the modern infrastructure for inter-systems trade should be considered as an urgent task. The most urgent goal in this respect, obviously, is the creation of a modern information and communication network. At present, it is rather obsolete and does not adequately serve the requirements of inter-systems trade. This is particularly true for East-South trade. The growing number of enterprises and companies from the socialist countries which participate in foreign exchanges, and many of which are not placed in the capitals, is an additional strong argument in this direction.

90. Hence, the expansion of inter-systems trade requires adequate investments in this area and the development of appropriate organizational and material facilities. One of the most effective ways to achieve this end is probably the development of joint ventures and free trade zones to speed up the modernization of the organizational and material framework for inter-systems trade. Equally important in this regard is the exchange of experience in economic and commercial analysis at the enterprise level, as well as in the management of foreign trade transactions at large. The badly needed expertise which could be borrowed in this field by the East European enterprises and exporters from their western and some eastern partners might be indispensable for the further promotion of both East-West and East-South trade.

91. For many economic reasons, East-West trade in the past played a different role for the socialist countries as compared to East-South trade. The former was a source for engineering products, industrial machinery, high-technology products, new technologies and consumer goods, while the latter supplied the socialist countries with raw materials and foodstuffs. But the rapid

industrial and technological development of some developing countries is changing this pattern. Now, a number of developing countries could export to socialist countries products earlier imported by them from the West. Some countries of South-East Asia and of Latin America have become growing exporters of high-technology industrial and consumer goods. Thus, the potential importance of East-South trade and East-West trade is changing and requires adequate structural adjustment.

92. Statistical analyses of East-South trade reveal a peculiar feature of the geographical pattern of this trade flow. As already mentioned, the exports and imports of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe are highly concentrated on a limited number of developing countries. The major part of these countries have relatively low growth rates of GNP and trade. This narrowness of the geographical orientation in East-South trade, however, points to new potentialities for its growth and diversification, namely involvement of new partners from developing countries.

93. Another problem in inter-systems trade is an insufficient trade in services, which is the growing sector of world trade. A number of service sectors are already playing an important role in the foreign trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. These countries are developing foreign tourism, international transportation and some other forms of trade in services. But this area of foreign trade is being developed more as supportive sectors to international trade in goods rather than as independent sectors. This implies the existence of a vast and largely unused potential of this sector of inter-systems trade which, if adequately developed, might in the years to come considerably boost mainly East-West but also East-South trade and economic exchanges.

94. Among the most important factors which should increasingly influence the development of inter-systems trade in the coming years are the new economic strategies of a number of East European countries. These strategies are focused on developing a new model of economic mechanism through intensive application of economic instruments of management (prices, customs tariffs, credits, etc.), decentralization of the decision-making processes and development of operational autonomy of enterprises based on market incentives. An integral part of the economic reforms and the new economic policy in these countries is the re-organization of the foreign economic management system. In this area the thrust is to delegate the right to conduct foreign trade directly to the enterprise. In 1986-1988 various measures were taken in this direction. Thousands of enterprises were vested with the right to engage directly in foreign trade.

95. The implementation of these strategies and the realization of the programmes of the reforms should increase the potential for inter-systems trade. One could expect, *inter alia*, that the economic reforms will broaden the scope of various forms of economic exchanges in inter-systems trade, particularly in enterprise-to-enterprise economic co-operation, investment, joint ventures, technological co-operation, etc. The consistent implementation of economic reforms should lead eventually to a faster economic growth, the modernization and structural readjustment of the national economies of the socialist countries, raising the competitiveness of their exports and increasing their total export earnings, so as to finance both imports and debt servicing.

96. The new foreign trade mechanism implies the increased role of customs tariffs as an effective instrument of import regulation in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, while decentralization of the decision-making process in foreign trade and delegation to enterprises of the right to engage in foreign trade activities will raise the role of preferential treatment as an incentive for the enterprises to intensify their trade and co-operation with the developing countries. For the developing countries, the rise in economic effectiveness of customs regulations in the socialist countries will enlarge the role of the GSP as one of the factors of comparative economic advantage. However, it should be noted that the GSP simply opens the door for trade, and creates better commercial conditions for exports; but to transform these potentialities into actual exports, the developing countries should be more active in searching for trade partners in the East.

97. The restructuring process in the economies of the socialist countries brings to light the necessity for a transition to convertibility of their national currencies. Some concrete steps in this direction have already been taken by most of them. This would improve the payment conditions and stimulate faster development of inter-systems trade. However, in the present situation of indebtedness and economic strains in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, it should be recognized that the achievement of an important stage of convertibility of their national currencies is a rather distant goal. Therefore, the present inconvertibility of currencies requires more attention to the improvement of the existing payment arrangements which, for the time being, should serve as an important trade-creative instrument in inter-systems trade, especially in East-South trade. In the majority of the developing countries, payments arrangements are more important regulatory instruments for imports than are trade regulations. East-South trade is supported by various intergovernmental payment arrangements, both bilateral and multilateral. Their further development and improvement could open up new possibilities for trade. An important role in that respect should, inter alia, be given to various forms of countertrade arrangements.

98. The restructuring process in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe has reached the point of no return. It can either be successful, and the way to success will be long and painful, or lead to unpredictable results. The achievement of success depends, of course, first of all on the efforts of the Eastern countries themselves, but the reforms are meeting such difficulties now, that without massive external support, a setback cannot be excluded.

99. The necessary support may have various forms. Some of them may even not be very costly but effective, as, for example, the training of national managers. Others may need large investments. The first thing that must be done, however, is to abandon the discriminatory restrictions in trade with the socialist countries and to support their efforts to be gradually integrated in the international trading system.

100. All these developments and trends may eventually widen the scope for East-South trade and economic exchanges and stimulate their faster diversification. This concerns both the conventional trade flows and, especially, new forms and channels of trade and economic inter-action. In this context, it should be expected that the traditional pattern of East-South trade exchanges will be increasingly supported and supplemented by a wider and

more intensive application of those forms of trade and economic co-operation which could strengthen the material base for this trade and also reinforce such trade supportive factors as complementarity and compatibility of East-South trade. It seems obvious that the potential in this respect could be found, inter alia, in the development of joint venturing, various co-production schemes, enterprise-to-enterprise production and trade co-operation, tripartite and multipartite co-operation, and more involvement in trade of small and medium-size enterprises, etc. There may also be a promising potential for East-South trade in setting up economic and free-trade zones in the East European countries with the participation of their partners from the developing countries, in particular the major exporters of manufactures among them.

101. All these initiatives and innovations would not only enlarge the dimension of East-South trade and economic exchanges but would also help to make them more coherent and self-supportive. In this regard it is important, inter alia, that the developing countries, especially the more advanced among them, make additional efforts to narrow the existing gap (as compared to the respective practices of the developed market-economy countries) in the utilization of new forms of economic co-operation with their East European partners. New possibilities for East-South trade could also be opened up through the faster expansion of trade and economic co-operation between the enterprises of East European countries and those of the private sector of the developing countries, through closer links between the co-operative organizations of both sides, and through broadening of mutual trade in services.

102. As to East-South-West trade as a whole, there is extensive and largely unused scope for its development owing to a number of pending global and regional problems. In tackling the prospects for inter-systems trade, it is important not to lose the vision of the general situation in the world economy and trade.

Chapter IV

FOLLOW-UP TO THE FINAL ACT OF UNCTAD VII

103. In the light of the relevant provisions of the Final Act of UNCTAD VII, at its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions the Trade and Development Board reviewed the developments in the field of inter-systems trade and adopted decisions 356 (XXXIV) and 368 (XXXV) respectively.

104. Both decisions elaborate further on the provisions of the Final Act of UNCTAD VII with regard, *inter alia*, to the Secretary-General's consultations with Governments (para. 105 (27)), the elaboration of the programme for the further promotion of inter-systems trade (para. 105 (25)), and the implementation of technical assistance projects and programmes (para. 105 (25)). They also provide for the convening of an intergovernmental group of experts on inter-systems trade.

Secretary-General's consultations

105. In paragraph 105 (27) of the Final Act of UNCTAD VII, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is requested to carry out the necessary consultations with Governments on the further strengthening of inter-systems trade, in particular East-South trade. On 9 March 1989, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD sent a note to States members of UNCTAD, expressing the hope that Governments of countries taking part in inter-systems trade, in particular East-South trade, will evaluate their experience and present approaches with a view to further strengthening trade relations, taking account of structural changes and policy reforms in the economies of trading partners.

106. It was also stated that the Secretary-General intended to pursue consultations in Geneva and in the capitals of UNCTAD member countries on the basis of reactions to his note.

107. In its decision 368 (XXXV), the Board decided that these consultations should be carried out as soon as possible and gain momentum, and it requested the Secretary-General to make a preliminary report on these consultations to the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Further Promotion of Inter-Systems Trade and a full report to the Board at the second part of its thirty-sixth session.

108. As of end November 1989, 13 member States had responded to the note of the Secretary-General. During his official visits, including certain international meetings, the Secretary-General has discussed the subject of consultations. This topic was also raised on a number of occasions in his monthly consultations with the regional groups and China in Geneva.

109. As requested in Board decision 368 (XXXV), the Secretary-General made a preliminary report on these consultations to the first session of the above-mentioned Intergovernmental Group of Experts and he will make a full report to the Board at the second part of its thirty-sixth session.

Elaboration of a programme for inter-systems trade

110. By paragraph 105 (26) of the Final Act of UNCTAD VII the Trade and Development Board was requested to examine the possibility of elaborating a

programme for the further promotion of inter-systems trade, in particular East-South trade. In its decision 356 (XXXIV), the Board agreed on the feasibility of elaborating such a programme and in its decision 368 (XXXV) it decided that the above-mentioned Intergovernmental Group of Experts shall elaborate the elements of this programme.

The Intergovernmental Group of Experts

111. In pursuance of paragraph 4 of Board decision 356 (XXXIV), as confirmed by paragraph 3 of Board decision 368 (XXXV), the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Further Promotion of Inter-systems Trade was convened in Geneva from 27 November to 1 December 1989.

112. In accordance with its mandate the Group was to analyse the trends and factors related to inter-systems trade with a view to identifying the problems and constraints as well as the potential areas for its further expansion; to elaborate elements of a draft programme for the further promotion of that trade; and to make recommendations to the Trade and Development Board as to the research work of the UNCTAD secretariat and its technical assistance activities.

113. The report of the Intergovernmental Group to the Board is circulated in TD/B/1244-TD/B/AC.45/L.2.

Research activities of the UNCTAD secretariat

114. In accordance with the relevant part of the Final Act of UNCTAD VII and of the Medium-Term Plan for 1989-1991, the secretariat makes every effort to base its work on better and more transparent statistics and to pay due regard to the product structure, the geographical coverage and respective roles played by various countries in inter-systems trade.

115. In its research work, as requested in Board decisions 356 (XXXIV) and 368 (XXXV), the secretariat has made particular efforts to highlight the principal factors and prospects for inter-systems trade, in particular East-South trade. The findings are, *inter alia*, contained in chapter III of the present report. In addition to that, two consultancy papers on similar issues were published (see UNCTAD/ITP/TSC.6 and UNCTAD/ITP/TSC.7).

Technical assistance

116. In accordance with the guidelines given by the Final Act of UNCTAD VII (para. 105 (29)) and Board decisions 356 (XXXIV) and 368 (XXXV), the UNCTAD secretariat continued and further developed its support for the implementation of projects to assist the developing countries in their trade and economic co-operation with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

117. Bearing in mind the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, UNCTAD has organized a regional workshop between African countries exporters of cocoa and socialist countries of Eastern Europe (Moscow, November 1989). An interregional workshop on trade promotion between least developed countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe will also take place in Moscow in February 1990 in the framework of the preparatory process for the Second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries to be held in Paris in September 1990.

118. In January 1989, in collaboration with ESCAP and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, UNCTAD organized a subregional workshop on trade and economic co-operation of ASEAN countries with socialist countries of Eastern Europe (Bangkok and Moscow).

119. As far as the Arab countries are concerned, UNCTAD is preparing for 1990 a workshop on trade and economic co-operation between the United Arab Emirates and the Gulf countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

120. Furthermore, a second Colloquium for the Chambers of Commerce of Arab countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe and a national workshop on trade and economic co-operation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe will be held in Damascus in February 1990.

121. Advisory services were provided by the UNCTAD secretariat, through national seminars, to India (April 1989), Morocco (May 1989) and the Republic of Korea (November 1989).

122. Practical trade information and background papers were distributed during all these activities, facilitating an extensive exchange of views between the participants. Taking into account the most relevant information on the foreign trade system, institutions, new legal instruments and trading modalities of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, UNCTAD has revised and up-dated its "Manual on Trading with the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe".

123. In this process, funding from UNDP is of particular value. However, mutual action by UNCTAD and UNDP, as well as regional commissions (ECA, ESCAP, ESCWA and ECLAC) could be better programmed and more co-ordinated in their common effort to make technical assistance more useful and cost-effective.

124. The Trade and Development Board, in its decision 368 (XXXV), paragraphs 11 and 12, recognized that: "an assessment of the UNCTAD technical assistance programme for the promotion of trade among developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, with a special focus on the views of Governments which have benefited from these activities, would be of great importance in making technical assistance more useful and cost-effective. The results of this assessment should, if possible, be made available to the intergovernmental group of experts". The Board therefore requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to make the necessary arrangements for such an intergovernmental exercise.

125. A plan of action in this regard is now in progress, which includes the visit of an UNCTAD mission to selected developing and socialist countries and United Nations commissions during the first quarter of 1990 in order to complete suggestions for future UNCTAD technical assistance activities. This report will be submitted as a background document to a workshop to be organized by UNCTAD.

126. This workshop, attended by about 12 representatives of developing countries who benefited from the UNCTAD technical assistance activities on a national, regional or interregional basis, and three representatives of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe who have been involved in the organization of UNCTAD technical assistance activities, could take place in

the first half of 1990. Representatives of United Nations commissions, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and UNDP will be invited to participate. The main task of this activity will be to review and make an assessment of the UNCTAD technical assistance programme for the promotion of trade among developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe in recent years, and to make suggestions and recommendations for an eventual comprehensive programme of action as from 1991.

Consultative machinery

127. Another mechanism at the disposal of the UNCTAD member countries for the promotion of inter-systems trade, and in particular East-South trade, is the UNCTAD consultative machinery for bilateral and multilateral consultations. This consultative machinery was established by a decision taken by the Board at its eighth session (1969) pursuant to paragraph 3, section IV, of Conference resolution 15 (II).

128. In accordance with Board decision 297 (XXIX), the UNCTAD secretariat prepared an evaluation report on the consultative machinery of UNCTAD and made proposals for its improvement. This report was submitted to the thirty-first session of the Board. Board decision 321 (XXXI) called upon member States and the UNCTAD secretariat to take necessary measures to reinforce the mechanism of multilateral and bilateral consultations and to give due consideration to the suggestions contained in that report. These include the wider use of multilateral consultations, the participation of well-prepared experts from capitals and the avoidance of procrastination in announcing the intention of extending and/or accepting invitations for consultations.

129. Since their inception in 1969, some 400 bilateral and multilateral consultations have been organized between interested UNCTAD member countries. The extensive utilization of this machinery reflects the useful role it played in promoting trade and economic relations among countries having different economic and social systems. In recent years this mechanism, however, has been less frequently used, which probably means that sufficient direct contacts between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries have been established and developed. Nevertheless, the possibility of using for this purpose - if needed - the existing UNCTAD consultative machinery should not be overlooked.

The forthcoming thirty-sixth session of the Trade and Development Board (second part)

130. Pursuant to Conference resolution 95 (IV) and Board decisions 186 (XIX) and 338 (XXXIII), the Board at the second part of its thirty-sixth session may wish to establish a sessional committee on trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems.

131. The Board will have before it the present report on trends and policies in trade and economic co-operation among countries having different economic and social systems (TD/B/1243) and the statistical annex thereto (TD/B/1243/Add.1), as well as the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Further Promotion of Inter-systems Trade (TD/B/1244-TD/B/AC.45/L.2) and the Secretary-General's report on his consultations with Governments pursuant to paragraph 105 (27) of the Final Act of UNCTAD VII.

132. In the light of these reports, the Board may, inter alia wish to:

(a) review recent trends and policies in trade and economic co-operation with countries of Eastern Europe;

(b) assess the prospects for the further development of inter-systems trade and economic co-operation, in particular East-South trade, in the light, inter alia, of the profound restructuring process taking place in most socialist countries of Eastern Europe;

(c) adopt relevant recommendations in this regard;

(d) formulate further guidelines for the elaboration of a draft programme on inter-systems trade;

(e) give guidance to the UNCTAD secretariat on additional directions of its research work;

(f) recommend measures for the further improvement and orientation of technical assistance activities.

Notes

1/ Strany-chleny SEV y tsifrakh, 1989, Moscow, 1989; IBEC bulletin No. 8, 1989, Moscow; and estimations by the UNCTAD secretariat.

2/ Economic survey of Europe in 1988-1989, ECE 1989

3/ Ibid., and Strany-chleny SEV y tsifrakh, 1989, Moscow, 1989.

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8/ Journal of Commerce, 18 April 1989.

9/ The Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Report, China, North Korea, No. 2, 1989.

10/ UNCTAD, Trade and Development Report, 1989, page 59.

11/ Economic Bulletin for Europe, November 1989, vol. 41, table 2.16.

12/ Financial Times, 13 September 1989.

13/ Financial Times, 1 November 1988 and 15 March 1989; Financial Times, East European Markets, 16 June 1989.



United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Distr.
GENERAL

TD/B/1243/Add.1
15 February 1990

ENGLISH ONLY

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Thirty-sixth session
Second part
Geneva, 12 March 1990
Item 5 of the provisional agenda

TRADE RELATIONS AMONG COUNTRIES HAVING DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND ALL TRADE FLOWS RESULTING THEREFROM

Trends and policies in trade and economic co-operation among
countries having different economic and social systems

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

Statistical annex

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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Introduction

In the Final Act of UNCTAD VII (para. 105 (25)) the UNCTAD secretariat is requested to base its further analytical work on developments in trade among countries having different economic and social systems on better and more transparent statistics and pay due regard to the product structure, geographical coverage and the respective roles played in this trade by various developing countries. Accordingly, this statistical review of inter-systems trade has been further elaborated.

The review covers the period from 1980 to 1988. Data for 1989 are preliminary or are estimates by the UNCTAD secretariat.

Data for earlier years are reproduced in similar previous UNCTAD documents, particularly in TD/B/1195/Add.1.

Explanatory notes

Figures for both exports and imports are f.o.b.

For convenience and comparability of data all figures are given in United States dollars. In view of fluctuations of the dollar, movements in trade values expressed in that currency differ from those expressed in national currencies.

Country classification

For the purposes of the statistics, the following classification of countries is used:

- Developed market-economy countries:
Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Faeroe Islands; Finland; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Gibraltar; Greece; Iceland; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Luxembourg; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States.
 - . EEC: European Economic Community
 - . EFTA: European Free Trade Association
- Socialist countries of Eastern Europe (SCEE):
Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and USSR.
- China
- Developing countries:

all countries, territories and areas not listed above.

The above classification has been used for statistical convenience only and does not imply any judgement concerning the stage of development of any particular country.

Commodity classification

Major commodity groups	SITC(Rev.1)
All food items:	0+1+22+4
Agricultural raw materials:	2 less (22+27+28)
Ores and metals:	27+28+67+68
Fuels:	3
Manufactured goods:	5 to 8 less (67+68)

The definitions of commodity groups used are as follows:

Product groups (SITC (Rev. 1) sections, divisions, groups, subgroups):

Food products: 011, 012, 013, (022-024), 032, 042.2, 046, 047, 048, 052, 053, 055, 061, 062, 072.2, 072.3, 073, 074, 081, 091, 099, 411, 421, 422

Drink and tobacco products: 111, 112, 122

Wood products and furniture: 243, 63, 82

Rubber products: 231.2, 231.3, 62

Leather and footwear: 61, 85

Textiles: (262.6-262.8), 266, 65

Clothing: 84

Chemicals: 431, 5 (less 513.65)

Pulp, paper and board: 251, 64

Non-metallic mineral products: 66 (less 667)

Iron and steel: 67

Worked non-ferrous metals: 682.2, 683.2, 684, 685.2, 686.2, 687.2

Road motor vehicles: 732

Other engineering and metal products: 69, 7 (less 732), 81, 861, 864

Miscellaneous light manufactures: 83, 862, 89

Unwrought non-ferrous metals: 513.65, 681, 682.1, 683.1, 685.1, 686.1, 687.1, 689.

Resource-based manufacturing: SITC (Rev.1): (011-013), (022-024), 032, 042.2, 046, 047, 048, 052, 053, 055, 061, 062, 072.2, 072.3, 073, 074, 081, 091, 099, 111, 112, 122, 231.2, 231.3, 243, 251, (262.6-262.8), 266, 411, 421, 422, 431, 512, 513, 514, 515, 521, 561, 631, 632, 633, 641, 642, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 689.

Non-resource-based manufacturing: SITC (Rev.1): 531, 532, 533, 541, 551, 553, 554, 571, 581, 599, 611, 612, 613, 621, 629, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, (711-899) less (863, 896).

Non-resource-based manufacturing is further classified into:

- Capital-intensive: 531, 532, 541, 553, 554, 571, 581, 629, 661, 664, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 694, 695, 861, 864.
- Labour-intensive: 551, 611, 612, 613, 621, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 662, 663, 665, 666, 693, 696, 697, 712, 714, 715, 717, 718, 719, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 729, 731, 735, 812, 821, 831, 841, 842, 851, 891, 892, 893, 894, 897, 899
- Others: 533, 599, 691, 692, 698, 711, 732, 733, 734, 862, 895.

* * *

Symbols used:

- . = not applicable
- .. = not available or not separately reported
- = nil
- 0.0 = less than half the final digit shown.

Table 1

Network of world trade by origin and destination, 1980 and 1984-1988

(share in per cent of world trade)

Destination Origin	Year	World	DMEC	Developing countries	China	SCEE
World	1980	100.00	67.36	23.99	0.89	7.76
	1984	100.00	66.64	23.59	1.31	8.46
	1985	100.00	66.84	22.52	2.00	8.64
	1986	100.00	68.88	20.59	1.84	8.69
	1987	100.00	70.52	20.05	1.58	7.85
	1988	100.00	70.18	20.60	1.78	7.44
Developed market-economy countries	1980	63.06	44.88	15.00	0.66	2.52
	1984	64.51	47.28	14.07	0.92	2.24
	1985	65.99	49.19	13.17	1.40	2.23
	1986	69.87	53.76	12.74	1.24	2.13
	1987	70.11	54.92	12.35	0.97	1.87
	1988	71.02	55.19	12.89	1.02	1.92
Developing countries	1980	28.21	19.70	7.04	0.17	1.30
	1984	24.82	16.19	6.83	0.31	1.49
	1985	23.57	14.74	6.82	0.48	1.53
	1986	19.63	12.56	5.35	0.46	1.26
	1987	19.84	13.06	5.17	0.50	1.11
	1988	19.48	12.43	5.33	0.64	1.08
China	1980	0.91	0.41	0.43	.	0.07
	1984	1.37	0.57	0.73	.	0.07
	1985	1.42	0.60	0.72	.	0.10
	1986	1.46	0.58	0.74	.	0.14
	1987	1.59	0.59	0.89	.	0.11
	1988	1.69	0.69	0.89	.	0.11
Socialist countries of Eastern Europe	1980	7.82	2.37	1.52	0.06	3.87
	1984	9.30	2.60	1.96	0.08	4.66
	1985	9.02	2.31	1.81	0.12	4.78
	1986	9.04	1.98	1.76	0.14	5.16
	1987	8.46	1.95	1.64	0.11	4.76
	1988	7.81	1.87	1.49	0.12	4.33

Source: UNCTAD secretariat estimates based on: national statistics of socialist countries of Eastern Europe; national statistics of China; United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; UNCTAD, Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics; GATT, International Trade; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, Yearbook

Table 16

Pattern of trade of the USSR with developed market-economy countries and developing countries by region and economic grouping, 1980-1989

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^{a/}
A. Exports											
EXPORTS to:											
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES											
America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.1
EEC	90.9	92.1	94.2	93.2	93.8	89.1	92.2	89.1	89.4	88.1	86.0
EFTA	69.2	70.0	72.0	71.2	72.9	68.4	70.1	68.0	68.4	68.2	66.8
Asia and Oceania	21.7	22.1	22.2	22.0	20.9	20.9	22.1	21.1	20.9	19.9	19.2
Asia	8.0	6.6	4.9	4.9	4.7	8.3	5.9	8.4	8.3	9.6	9.9
Oceania	7.9	6.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	8.2	5.8	8.3	8.2	9.4	9.6
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Africa	19.4	18.9	19.3	19.3	20.3	22.1	22.5	23.1	22.1	22.1	24.1
Asia	7.3	8.0	7.6	8.6	7.3	5.8	7.1	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.7
West Asia	48.6	50.2	47.3	44.8	44.7	44.2	48.4	41.9	44.2	44.6	48.3
Other Asia	9.0	12.0	11.4	7.8	5.2	4.7	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1
	39.6	38.2	35.9	37.0	39.5	39.5	43.0	37.4	39.5	39.9	43.2

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR, Statisticheskii sbornik (USSR, Ministry for External Economic Relations); United Nations Statistical Office data.

a/ Estimated.

Table 2

Exports of socialist countries of Eastern Europe by major groups of countries and analytical grouping, 1980-1989
(Value in millions of dollars)

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^{a/}
WORLD		156 243	158 059	166 058	174 420	177 339	173 925	191 467	209 925	219 911	217 552
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES		47 410	45 095	46 561	48 464	49 470	44 596	41 890	48 382	52 653	57 081
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		30 297	34 138	37 711	37 578	37 344	34 935	37 306	40 691	41 924	43 775
CHINA		1 271	779	1 014	1 084	1 522	2 276	2 916	2 648	3 545	4 377
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE		77 265	78 047	80 772	87 294	89 003	92 118	109 355	118 204	121 789	116 696
Developed market-economy countries in:											
America		1 581	1 707	1 241	1 558	1 994	1 879	2 163	2 326	2 401	
Europe		42 704	40 692	43 177	44 449	45 133	40 490	37 400	43 003	46 529	
EEC		32 255	30 967	32 470	33 778	34 540	30 958	28 760	32 652	35 334	
EFTA		10 081	9 431	10 139	9 865	9 880	9 170	8 285	9 846	10 640	
Asia and Oceania		3 096	2 663	2 122	2 398	2 317	2 210	2 310	2 937	3 723	
Developing countries in:											
America		4 966	5 508	6 276	6 498	6 831	6 945	7 994	8 393	8 622	
Africa		4 038	4 680	4 702	5 026	4 670	4 382	4 217	4 322	4 444	
Asia*		15 728	18 362	19 257	18 333	17 635	17 576	16 964	19 228	20 367	
West Asia		4 848	6 916	7 409	5 796	4 554	4 500	3 870	4 054	4 195	
Other Asia		10 880	11 446	11 848	12 537	13 081	13 076	13 094	15 174	16 172	
Developing countries by analytical grouping											
Major petroleum exporters		6 453	9 142	9 656	8 059	6 426	6 183	5 485	5 419	5 341	
Other developing countries		18 279	19 408	20 579	21 798	22 710	22 720	23 690	26 524	28 092	
Major exporters of manufactures		5 577	5 568	6 020	6 247	6 559	6 009	5 317	5 713	5 643	
Remaining countries		12 702	13 840	14 559	15 551	16 151	16 711	18 373	20 811	22 449	
Least developed countries (memo item)		1 344	1 511	1 630	1 773	1 828	1 775	1 782	2 028	2 104	

Source: UNCTAD secretariat estimates based on: national statistics of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and CMEA statistical publications; information provided by the ECE secretariat; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, Yearbook; OECD, Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade; United Nations Statistical Office data.

a/ Estimated.

* Asia, including Oceania.

Table 3

Imports of socialist countries of Eastern Europe by major groups
of countries and analytical grouping, 1980-1989
(Value in millions of dollars)

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^{a/}
WORLD		154 239	154 662	152 812	157 595	159 603	165 455	181 925	194 074	209 155	211 709
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES		50 376	48 526	44 969	43 463	42 788	42 907	45 049	46 403	54 121	59 986
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		26 104	28 254	27 636	27 627	28 281	29 572	26 764	27 598	30 324	34 080
CHINA		1 374	877	864	972	1 308	1 908	2 857	2 765	2 992	3 408
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE		76 385	77 005	79 343	85 533	87 226	91 068	107 255	117 308	121 717	117 643
Developed market-economy countries in:											
America		6 978	7 153	6 241	4 984	6 293	5 122	3 574	3 101	4 871	
Europe		37 393	35 705	32 268	33 085	31 963	32 894	36 080	38 316	43 322	
EEC		26 887	24 850	21 826	22 561	22 013	22 591	25 007	26 877	29 727	
EFTA		10 238	10 623	10 224	10 290	9 815	10 206	10 954	11 284	13 455	
Asia and Oceania		5 969	5 656	6 426	5 379	4 500	4 856	5 361	4 912	5 928	
Developing countries in:											
America		7 737	9 601	8 164	8 302	8 543	9 397	8 708	9 880	10 303	
Africa		4 083	3 413	4 100	4 445	4 546	4 789	3 950	3 051	3 552	
Asia*		14 284	15 221	15 372	14 824	15 192	15 386	14 106	14 667	16 469	
West Asia		4 508	3 752	3 843	4 637	4 487	3 843	2 689	3 383	4 261	
Other Asia		9 776	11 469	11 529	10 187	10 705	11 543	11 417	11 284	12 208	
Developing countries by analytical grouping											
Major petroleum exporters		6 908	5 682	6 557	7 534	7 239	6 451	4 923	4 473	5 938	
Other developing countries		19 196	22 553	21 079	20 037	21 042	23 121	21 841	23 125	24 386	
Major exporters of manufactures		8 400	11 432	9 156	8 821	8 802	9 107	7 611	7 597	8 107	
Remaining countries		10 796	11 121	11 923	11 216	12 240	14 014	14 230	15 528	16 279	
Least developed countries (memo item)		836	903	774	774	696	907	816	868	880	

Source: UNCTAD secretariat estimates based on: national statistics of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and CMEA statistical publications; information provided by the ECE secretariat; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, Yearbook; OECD, Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade; United Nations Statistical Office data.

a/ Estimated.

* Asia, including Oceania.

Table 4

Export growth rate of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe by major groups
of countries and analytical grouping, 1980-1989

Partner	Annual average growth rate		Percentage rate of change over previous year									
	1980-88	1984-88	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989a/	
WORLD	4.3	5.6	1.2	5.1	5.0	1.7	-1.9	10.1	9.6	4.8	-1.1	
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES	0.6	2.1	-4.9	3.2	4.1	2.1	-9.8	-6.1	15.5	8.8	8.4	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	2.9	3.1	12.7	10.5	-0.4	-0.6	-6.4	6.8	9.1	3.0)	-3.7	
CHINA	17.7	25.6	-38.7	30.2	6.9	40.4	49.5	28.1	-9.2	33.9)	-4.2	
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE	6.2	8.3	1.0	3.5	8.1	2.0	3.5	18.7	8.1	3.0		
Developed market-economy countries in:												
America	6.7	5.0	8.0	-27.3	25.5	28.0	-5.8	15.1	7.5	3.2		
Europe	0.2	1.3	-4.7	6.1	3.0	1.5	-10.3	-7.6	15.0	8.2		
EEC	0.3	1.0	-4.0	4.8	4.0	2.3	-10.4	-7.1	13.5	8.2		
EFTA	-0.2	2.5	-6.4	7.5	-2.7	0.2	-7.2	-9.6	18.8	8.1		
Asia and Oceania	1.9	13.4	-14.0	-20.0	13.0	-3.4	-4.6	4.5	27.1	26.8		
Developing countries in:												
America	6.9	6.1	10.9	13.9	3.5	5.1	1.7	15.1	5.0	2.7		
Africa	-0.4	-1.2	15.9	0.5	6.9	-7.1	-6.2	-3.8	2.5	2.8		
Asia	1.5	3.8	16.7	4.9	-4.8	-3.8	-0.3	-3.5	13.3	5.9		
West Asia	-6.0	-1.7	42.6	7.1	-21.8	-21.4	-1.2	-14.0	4.8	3.5		
Other Asia	4.6	5.6	5.2	3.5	5.8	4.3	-0.0	0.1	15.9	6.6		
Developing countries by analytical grouping												
Major petroleum exporters	-6.0	-4.4	41.7	5.6	-16.5	-20.3	-3.8	-11.3	-1.2	-1.4		
Other developing countries	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.9	4.2	0.0	4.3	12.0	5.9		
Major exporters of manufactures	-0.3	-3.4	-0.2	8.1	3.8	5.0	-8.4	-11.5	7.4	-1.2		
Remaining countries	7.0	8.7	9.0	5.2	6.8	3.9	3.5	10.0	13.3	7.9		
Least developed countries (memo item)	4.9	3.8	12.4	7.9	8.8	3.1	-2.9	0.4	13.8	3.7		

Source: As for Table 2.

a/ Estimated.

Table 5
Import growth rate of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe by major groups
of countries and analytical grouping, 1980-1989

Partner	Annual average growth rate		Percentage rate of change over previous year									
	1980-88	1984-88	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 a/	
WORLD	3.9	7.0	0.3	-1.2	3.1	1.3	3.7	10.0	6.7	7.8	1.2	
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES	0.2	6.2	-3.7	-7.3	-3.4	-1.6	0.3	5.0	3.0	16.6	10.8	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	0.9	2.0	8.2	-2.2	-0.0	2.4	4.6	-9.5	3.1	9.9		
CHINA	17.4	25.2	-36.2	-1.5	12.5	34.6	45.9	49.7	-3.2	8.2	2.3	
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE	6.5	8.8	0.8	3.0	7.8	2.0	4.4	17.8	9.4	3.8	-3.4	
Developed market-economy countries in:												
America	-8.0	-1.2	2.5	-12.8	-20.1	26.3	-18.6	-30.2	-13.2	57.1		
Europe	1.7	8.0	-4.5	-9.6	2.5	-3.4	2.9	9.7	6.2	13.1		
EEC	1.5	7.8	-7.6	-12.2	3.4	-2.4	2.6	10.7	7.5	10.6		
EFTA	2.4	8.4	3.8	-3.8	0.6	-4.6	4.0	7.3	3.0	19.2		
Asia and Oceania	-1.5	7.6	-5.2	13.6	-16.3	-16.3	7.9	10.4	-8.4	20.7		
Developing countries in:												
America	2.5	5.1	24.1	-15.0	1.7	2.9	10.0	-7.3	13.4	4.3		
Africa	-1.5	-4.6	-16.4	20.1	8.4	2.3	5.3	-17.5	-22.8	16.4		
Asia	0.6	2.3	6.6	1.0	-3.6	2.5	1.3	-8.3	4.0	12.3		
West Asia	-2.4	1.8	-16.8	2.4	20.7	-3.2	-14.4	-30.0	25.8	26.0		
Other Asia	1.6	3.4	17.3	0.5	-11.6	5.1	7.8	-1.1	-1.2	8.2		
Developing countries by analytical grouping												
Major petroleum exporters	-3.4	-2.7	-17.7	15.4	14.9	-3.9	-10.9	-23.7	-9.1	32.8		
Other developing countries	2.1	3.9	17.5	-6.5	-4.9	5.0	9.9	-5.5	5.9	5.4		
Major exporters of manufactures	-2.8	-1.6	36.1	-19.9	-3.7	-2.0	3.5	-16.4	-0.2	6.7		
Remaining countries	5.5	7.5	3.0	7.2	-5.9	9.1	14.5	1.5	9.1	4.8		
Least developed countries (memo item)	0.6	7.0	8.0	-14.3	0.0	-10.1	30.3	-10.0	6.1	1.6		

Source: As for Table 2.

a/ Estimated.

Table 6

Percentage shares of major groups of countries in the exports
of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, 1980-1989

Partner	Year									
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989a/
WORLD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES	30.3	28.5	28.0	27.8	27.9	25.6	21.9	23.0	23.9	26.2
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	19.4	21.6	22.7	21.5	21.1	20.1	19.5	19.4	19.1	20.1
CHINA	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE	49.5	49.4	48.7	50.1	50.2	53.0	57.1	56.3	55.4	53.6
Developed market-economy countries in:										
America	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Europe	27.3	25.7	26.0	25.5	25.4	23.2	19.5	20.5	21.1	21.1
EEC	20.6	19.6	19.6	19.4	19.5	17.8	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.1
EFTA	6.5	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.3	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.8
Asia and Oceania	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7
Developing countries in:										
America	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9
Africa	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Asia	10.1	11.6	11.6	10.5	10.0	10.1	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.3
West Asia	3.1	4.4	4.5	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Other Asia	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.4
Developing countries by analytical grouping										
Major petroleum exporters	4.2	5.8	5.8	4.6	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4
Other developing countries	11.7	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.8	13.1	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.8
Major exporters of manufactures	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Remaining countries	8.1	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.2
Least developed countries (memo item)	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0

Source: As for table 2.
a/ Estimated.

Table 7
Percentage shares of major groups of countries in the imports
of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, 1980-1989

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^{a/}
WORLD		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES		32.7	31.4	29.4	27.6	26.8	25.9	24.8	23.9	25.9	28.3
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		16.9	18.2	18.1	17.5	17.7	17.9	14.7	14.2	14.5	16.1
CHINA		0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE		49.5	49.8	51.9	54.3	54.7	55.0	58.9	60.5	58.2	55.6
Developed market-economy countries in:											
America		4.5	4.6	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.1	2.0	1.6	2.3	
Europe		24.2	23.1	21.1	21.0	20.0	19.9	19.8	19.7	20.7	
EEC		17.4	16.1	14.3	14.3	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.2	
EFTA		6.6	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.4	
Asia and Oceania		3.9	3.7	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	
Developing countries in:											
America		5.0	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.8	5.1	4.9	
Africa		2.6	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	
Asia		9.3	9.8	10.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	7.7	7.5	7.9	
West Asia		2.9	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	
Other Asia		6.4	7.4	7.6	6.5	6.7	7.0	6.2	5.8	5.9	
Developing countries by analytical grouping											
Major petroleum exporters		4.5	3.7	4.3	4.8	4.5	3.9	2.7	2.3	2.8	
Other developing countries		12.4	14.6	13.8	12.7	13.2	14.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	
Major exporters of manufactures		5.4	7.4	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.5	4.2	3.9	3.9	
Remaining countries		7.0	7.2	7.8	7.1	7.7	8.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	
Least developed countries (memo item)		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	

Source: As for table 2.
a/ Estimated

Table 8

Pattern of trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe with developed market-economy countries by major region and economic grouping, 1980-1988

(A. Exports; B. Imports)

Partner	Year									
A. EXPORTS to	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Developed market-economy countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0	
America	3.3	3.8	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.6	
Europe	90.1	90.2	92.7	91.7	91.2	90.8	89.3	88.9	88.4	
EEC	68.0	68.7	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.4	68.7	67.5	67.1	
EFTA	21.3	20.9	21.8	20.4	20.0	20.6	19.8	20.4	20.2	
Asia and Oceania	6.5	5.9	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.1	7.1	
Asia	6.3	5.6	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.7	
Oceania	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	
B. IMPORTS from										
Developed market-economy countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
America	13.8	14.7	13.9	11.5	14.7	11.9	7.9	6.7	9.0	
Europe	74.2	73.6	71.8	76.1	74.7	76.7	80.1	82.6	80.0	
EEC	53.4	51.2	48.5	51.9	51.4	52.6	55.5	57.9	54.9	
EFTA	20.3	21.9	22.7	23.7	22.9	23.8	24.3	24.3	24.9	
Asia and Oceania	11.9	11.7	14.3	12.4	10.5	11.3	11.9	10.6	10.9	
Asia	8.4	9.1	11.5	10.0	8.3	8.9	9.5	8.5	8.7	
Oceania	3.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	

Source: As for table 2.

Table 9

Pattern of trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe with developing countries
by major region and economic grouping, 1980-1988

(A. Exports; B. Imports)

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
A. EXPORTS to:										
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
America		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Africa		16.4	16.1	16.6	17.3	18.3	19.9	21.4	20.6	20.6
Asia		13.3	13.7	12.5	13.4	12.5	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.6
West Asia		51.9	53.8	51.1	48.8	47.2	50.3	45.5	47.3	48.6
Other Asia		16.0	20.3	19.7	15.4	12.2	12.9	10.4	10.0	10.0
		35.9	33.5	31.4	33.4	35.0	37.4	35.1	37.3	38.6
Developing countries by analytical grouping										
Major petroleum exporters		21.3	26.8	25.6	21.5	17.2	17.7	14.7	13.3	12.8
Other developing countries		60.3	56.8	54.6	58.0	60.8	65.0	63.5	65.2	67.0
Major exporters of manufactures		18.4	16.3	16.0	16.6	17.6	17.2	14.3	14.0	13.5
Remaining countries		41.9	40.5	38.6	41.4	43.2	47.8	49.2	51.2	53.5
Least developed countries (memo item)		4.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.0
B. IMPORTS from:										
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
America		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Africa		29.6	34.0	29.6	30.0	30.2	31.8	32.5	35.8	34.0
Asia		15.7	12.1	14.8	16.1	16.1	16.2	14.8	11.1	11.7
West Asia		54.7	53.9	55.6	53.7	53.7	52.0	52.7	53.1	54.3
Other Asia		17.3	13.3	13.9	16.8	15.9	13.0	10.0	12.2	14.0
		37.4	40.6	41.7	36.9	37.8	39.0	42.7	40.9	40.3
Developing countries by analytical grouping										
Major petroleum exporters		26.5	20.1	23.7	27.3	25.6	21.8	18.4	16.2	19.6
Other developing countries		73.5	79.9	76.3	72.5	74.4	78.2	81.6	83.8	80.4
Major exporters of manufactures		32.2	40.5	33.1	31.9	31.1	30.8	28.4	27.5	26.7
Remaining countries		41.3	39.4	43.2	40.6	43.3	47.4	53.2	56.3	53.7
Least developed countries (memo item)		3.2	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9

Source: As for table 2.

Table 10

Trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, except the USSR, with major groups of developed market-economy countries and developing countries, 1980-1989

A. EXPORTS

(value in millions of dollars)

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^{a/}
A. EXPORTS to											
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES											
America		22 455	20 677	20 397	21 836	23 129	22 212	23 068	25 661	28 164	29 779
Europe		1 302	1 383	999	1 080	1 596	1 469	1 706	1 811	1 828	
EEC		20 015	18 203	18 538	19 644	20 434	19 849	20 629	22 695	24 958	
EFTA		14 984	13 886	13 621	14 827	15 335	15 267	15 968	17 100	18 642	
Asia and Oceania		4 664	4 023	4 349	4 011	4 385	4 219	4 305	5 089	5 760	
Asia		1 109	1 060	840	1 084	1 084	885	728	1 055	1 377	
Oceania		1 016	946	756	1 040	1 021	822	661	966	1 218	
		93	114	84	44	63	63	67	89	159	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
America		11 256	13 064	13 273	12 407	12 778	12 102	11 403	11 215	11 564	
Africa		1 271	1 521	1 564	1 647	1 832	1 809	2 019	1 886	1 922	
Asia		2 653	2 993	2 846	2 870	2 881	2 758	2 732	2 610	2 799	
West Asia		6 473	7 786	7 704	7 063	6 660	6 526	6 107	6 195	6 843	
Other Asia		3 137	4 397	4 617	3 830	3 288	3 271	2 706	2 675	2 780	
		3 336	3 389	3 087	3 233	3 372	3 255	3 401	3 520	4 063	

Source: As for table 2.
^{a/} Estimated.

Table 11

Trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, except the USSR, with major groups of developed market-economy countries and developing countries 1980-1989

B. IMPORTS

(Value in millions of dollars)

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 a/
B. IMPORTS from											
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES											
America		25 970	23 167	18 824	18 155	18 634	19 682	22 402	24 317	26 964	29 351
Europe		3 397	2 929	1 491	1 151	1 104	1 150	1 061	938	1 071	
EEC		20 927	18 810	16 054	15 450	16 343	17 324	20 094	21 812	24 215	
EFTA		15 199	13 820	11 409	10 637	11 344	12 465	14 777	15 907	17 335	
Asia and Oceania		5 460	4 758	4 427	4 578	4 863	4 762	5 197	5 750	6 740	
Asia		1 610	1 418	1 248	1 554	1 181	1 203	1 240	1 509	1 678	
Oceania		1 300	1 149	1 014	1 313	882	899	1 003	1 175	1 218	
		310	268	234	241	299	304	237	334	460	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
America		11 575	9 981	9 625	10 094	10 229	10 143	8 984	8 965	9 675	
Africa		2 326	2 500	1 862	1 888	2 277	2 247	2 483	2 521	2 501	
Asia		2 487	1 725	1 656	2 128	2 127	2 448	1 628	1 343	1 447	
West Asia		6 762	5 756	6 107	6 078	5 825	5 448	4 873	5 101	5 727	
Other Asia		3 718	2 692	3 098	2 953	2 691	2 275	1 620	1 710	2 070	
		3 044	3 064	3 009	3 125	3 134	3 173	3 253	3 391	3 657	

Source: As for table 2.

a/ Estimated.

Table 12

Pattern of trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, except the USSR,
with the developed market-economy countries and developing countries by region and economic grouping, 1980-1988

A. Exports

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
EXPORTS to:										
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES										
America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	5.8	6.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.9	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.5
EEC	89.1	88.0	90.9	90.0	88.3	89.4	89.4	89.4	88.4	88.6
EFTA	66.7	67.2	66.8	67.9	66.3	69.2	68.7	69.2	66.6	66.2
Asia and Oceania	20.8	19.4	21.3	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.7	19.8	20.4
Asia	4.9	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.2	4.1	4.9
Oceania	4.5	4.6	3.7	4.8	4.4	3.7	3.7	2.9	3.8	4.3
	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Africa	11.3	11.6	11.8	13.3	14.3	14.9	14.9	17.7	16.8	16.6
Asia	23.6	22.9	21.4	23.1	22.6	22.8	22.8	24.0	23.3	24.2
West Asia	57.5	59.6	58.0	56.9	52.1	53.9	53.9	53.6	55.2	59.2
Other Asia	27.9	33.7	34.8	30.9	25.7	27.0	27.0	23.7	23.8	24.0
	29.6	25.9	23.2	26.0	26.4	26.9	26.9	29.8	31.4	35.1

Source: As for table 2.

Table 13

Pattern of trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, except the USSR,
with the developed market-economy countries and developing countries by region and economic grouping, 1980-1988

B. Imports

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
IMPORTS from:										
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES										
America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	13.1	12.6	7.9	6.3	5.9	5.8	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.0
EEC	80.6	81.2	85.3	85.1	87.7	88.0	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.8
EFTA	58.5	59.6	60.6	58.6	60.9	63.3	66.0	65.4	64.3	64.3
Asia and Oceania	21.0	20.5	23.5	25.2	26.1	24.2	23.2	23.6	25.0	25.0
Asia	6.2	6.2	6.6	8.6	6.3	6.1	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.2
Oceania	5.0	5.0	5.4	7.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.5
	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.7
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Africa	20.1	25.0	19.3	18.7	22.3	22.2	27.6	28.1	25.8	25.8
Asia	21.5	17.3	17.2	21.1	20.8	24.1	18.1	15.0	15.0	15.0
West Asia	58.4	57.7	63.5	60.2	56.9	53.7	54.2	56.9	59.2	59.2
Other Asia	32.1	27.0	32.2	29.2	26.3	22.4	18.0	19.1	21.4	21.4
	26.3	30.7	31.3	31.0	30.6	31.3	36.2	37.8	37.8	37.8

Source: As for table 2.

Table 14

Trade of the USSR with major groups of developed market-economy countries
and developing countries, 1980-1989

A. Exports

(Value in millions of dollars)

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^{a/}
EXPORTS to:											
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES											
America	24 955	24 418	26 164	26 628	26 341	22 384	18 821	22 721	24 489	27 302	
Europe	279	324	242	477	398	411	458	515	573	1 112	
EEC	22 688	22 489	24 639	24 804	24 700	20 641	16 771	20 308	21 570	23 492	
EFTA	17 271	17 081	18 849	18 951	19 205	15 691	12 791	15 551	16 691	18 254	
Asia and Oceania	5 417	5 408	5 790	5 853	5 495	4 950	3 980	4 757	4 879	5 238	
Asia	1 987	1 603	1 282	1 314	1 234	1 325	1 582	1 882	2 346	2 698	
Oceania	1 973	1 578	1 252	1 290	1 197	1 303	1 563	1 852	2 307	2 628	
	14	25	29	24	37	22	19	30	39	70	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
America	19 041	21 074	24 438	25 171	24 566	22 833	25 903	29 476	30 360	28 254	
Africa	3 695	3 987	4 712	4 851	4 999	5 136	5 975	6 507	6 700	6 800	
Asia	1 385	1 687	1 856	2 156	1 789	1 624	1 485	1 712	1 645	1 600	
West Asia	9 255	10 576	11 553	11 270	10 975	11 050	10 857	13 033	13 524	13 638	
Other Asia	1 711	2 519	2 792	1 966	1 266	1 229	1 164	1 379	1 415	1 429	
	7 544	8 057	8 761	9 304	9 709	9 821	9 693	11 654	12 109	12 209	

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR, Statisticheskii sbornik (USSR, Ministry for External Economic Relations); United Nations Statistical Office data.
a/ Estimated.

Table 15

Trade of the USSR with major groups of developed market-economy countries
and developing countries, 1980-1989

B. Imports

(Value in millions of dollars)

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^{a/}
IMPORTS from:											
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES											
America		24 406	25 359	26 145	25 308	24 154	23 225	22 647	22 086	27 157	30 635
Europe		3 581	4 224	4 750	3 833	5 188	3 972	2 513	2 162	3 800	5 556
EEC		16 466	16 895	16 215	17 636	15 621	15 570	15 987	16 504	19 107	20 000
EFTA		11 688	11 030	10 417	11 923	10 669	10 126	10 230	10 970	12 392	12 857
Asia and Oceania		4 778	5 865	5 798	5 712	4 952	5 444	5 757	5 534	6 715	7 143
Asia		4 359	4 238	5 178	3 825	3 318	3 653	4 120	3 403	4 250	5 079
Oceania		2 907	3 257	4 160	3 040	2 668	2 914	3 272	2 746	3 506	3 779
		1 452	981	1 018	785	650	739	848	657	744	1 300
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
America		14 529	18 273	18 011	17 533	18 052	19 429	17 780	18 633	20 649	21 588
Africa		5 411	7 101	6 302	6 414	6 266	7 150	6 225	7 359	7 802	7 937
Asia		1 596	1 688	2 444	2 317	2 419	2 341	2 322	1 708	2 105	1 587
West Asia		7 522	9 465	9 265	8 746	9 367	9 938	9 233	9 566	10 742	12 064
Other Asia		790	1 060	745	1 684	1 796	1 568	1 069	1 673	2 191	2 857
		6 732	8 405	8 520	7 062	7 571	8 370	8 164	7 893	8 551	9 207

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR, Statisticheskii sbornik (USSR, Ministry for External Economic Relations); United Nations Statistical Office data.

a/ Estimated.

Table 17

Pattern of trade of the USSR with developed market-economy countries and developing countries by region and economic grouping, 1980-1989

B. Imports

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^a
IMPORTS from:											
DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES											
America	100.0	14.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	67.5	66.6	16.7	18.2	15.1	21.5	17.1	11.1	9.8	14.0	18.1
EEC	47.9	43.5	66.6	62.0	69.7	64.7	67.0	70.6	74.7	70.4	65.3
EFTA	19.6	23.1	43.5	39.8	47.1	44.2	43.6	45.2	49.7	45.6	42.0
Asia and Oceania	17.8	16.7	23.1	22.2	22.6	20.5	23.4	25.4	25.0	24.7	23.3
Asia	11.9	12.8	12.8	19.8	15.1	13.7	15.7	18.2	15.4	15.6	16.6
Oceania	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.7	4.3
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Africa	37.2	38.9	35.0	35.0	36.6	34.7	36.8	35.0	39.5	37.8	36.8
Asia	11.0	9.2	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.4	12.0	13.1	9.2	10.2	7.4
West Asia	51.8	51.8	51.4	51.4	49.9	51.9	51.2	51.9	51.3	52.0	55.8
Other Asia	5.4	5.8	4.1	4.1	9.6	10.0	8.1	6.0	9.0	10.6	13.2
	46.3	46.0	47.3	47.3	40.3	41.9	43.1	45.9	42.3	41.4	42.6

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on Vneshnyaya trgovlya SSSR, Statisticheskii sbornik (USSR, Ministry for External Economic Relations); United Nations Statistical Office data.
a/ Estimated.

Table 18

Shares of major groups of countries in the exports of individual
socialist countries of Eastern Europe, 1980 and 1985-1989^{a/}
(Percentage share)

Partner Reporter	Year	World \$ billion	Developed market- economy countries	Developing countries	China	Socialist countries of Eastern Europe
Bulgaria	1980	10.4	16.9	16.3	0.3	66.5
	1985	13.3	9.6	16.3	0.2	73.9
	1986	14.3	7.1	13.6	0.5	78.8
	1987	15.9	6.9	13.2	0.3	79.6
	1988	17.2	6.5	11.7	0.6	81.2
	1989	16.0	6.8	8.8*		84.4
Czechoslovakia	1980	14.9	22.0	13.8	0.6	63.6
	1985	17.5	16.0	12.4	1.2	70.4
	1986	20.3	15.8	11.2	1.1	71.9
	1987	23.0	15.7	9.3	1.3	73.7
	1988	24.7	15.9	8.3	1.7	74.1
	1989	23.8	17.8	8.8*		73.4
German Democratic Republic	1980	17.4	24.1	10.9	1.4	63.6
	1985	25.4	29.9	8.4	1.1	60.6
	1986	27.8	28.4	8.1	1.0	62.5
	1987	30.1	26.7	7.3	1.0	65.0
	1988	32.2	26.6	6.8	1.2	64.2
	1989	33.0	29.0	8.0*		63.0
Hungary	1980	8.6	35.1	13.9	0.6	50.4
	1985	8.5	30.8	15.5	1.3	52.4
	1986	9.2	31.7	12.3	1.9	54.1
	1987	9.6	36.7	12.1	1.1	50.1
	1988	10.0	40.6	12.7	1.9	44.8
	1989	10.5	42.4	16.6*		41.0
Poland	1980	17.0	35.0	12.0	0.6	52.4
	1985	11.5	35.9	13.6	2.3	48.2
	1986	12.1	34.7	15.3	3.8	46.2
	1987	12.2	42.4	12.8	3.5	41.3
	1988	13.6	44.8	10.8	2.5	41.9
	1989	14.4	44.0	16.7*		39.3
Romania	1980	11.4	37.2	20.8	4.4	37.6
	1985	11.0	34.6	25.3	4.0	36.1
	1986	10.9	35.3	19.4	3.8	41.5
	1987	11.5	36.6	17.7	2.9	42.8
	1988	11.8	34.6	21.8	3.7	39.9
	1989	11.6	35.4	24.7*		39.9
USSR	1980	76.5	32.6	24.9	0.3	42.2
	1985	86.8	25.8	26.3	1.1	46.8
	1986	97.0	19.4	26.7	1.3	52.6
	1987	107.6	21.1	27.4	1.1	50.4
	1988	110.5	22.1	27.5	1.5	48.9
	1989	108.2	25.2	26.1	2.2	46.5

Source: As for table 2.

^{a/} Estimated.

* Developing countries, including China.

(Table 18)

Developed market-economy countries					Developing countries				
America	Europe			Asia and Oceania	America	Africa	Asia		
	Total	EEC	EFTA				Total	West Asia	Other Asia
0.5	15.0	11.5	3.5	1.4	2.0	5.8	8.1	4.7	3.4
0.3	7.9	6.4	1.5	1.4	2.7	5.4	8.2	5.6	2.6
0.4	6.2	4.9	1.3	0.5	2.1	4.5	7.0	4.9	2.1
0.2	6.4	5.0	1.4	0.3	1.8	4.4	6.9	4.9	2.0
0.3	5.8	4.6	1.2	0.3	2.0	2.9	6.8	4.7	2.1
0.8	20.4	14.0	6.4	0.8	1.7	2.2	9.4	3.7	5.7
0.7	14.7	9.5	4.4	0.6	1.7	1.8	8.9	3.5	5.4
0.6	14.7	9.8	4.2	0.5	1.8	2.6	6.8	2.2	4.6
0.6	14.6	9.7	4.0	0.5	1.8	1.6	5.9	1.7	4.2
0.6	14.4	10.0	4.4	0.8	1.7	1.7	4.9	1.1	3.8
0.3	23.0	18.0	5.0	0.7	2.0	1.9	5.3	1.6	3.6
0.4	29.0	23.7	5.3	0.5	2.1	1.4	3.7	1.3	2.4
0.6	27.4	22.9	4.5	0.4	2.2	1.5	3.7	1.0	2.7
0.5	25.6	20.4	5.2	0.5	2.2	1.0	3.5	0.9	2.6
0.4	25.5	20.0	5.5	0.6	2.2	0.7	3.9	0.7	3.2
1.6	32.1	20.8	7.9	1.4	1.1	3.2	9.6	5.1	4.5
2.7	27.0	16.0	8.8	1.1	1.6	4.5	9.4	4.5	4.9
2.8	27.7	17.5	8.7	1.2	1.5	3.3	7.4	2.7	4.7
3.5	31.4	20.0	9.2	1.8	1.3	2.6	8.1	3.1	5.0
3.4	34.7	22.7	10.0	2.5	1.1	2.5	9.1	3.5	5.6
2.9	31.0	22.8	7.8	1.1	1.4	3.0	5.8	2.4	3.4
2.5	31.5	23.8	7.3	1.9	2.1	2.9	7.6	2.8	4.8
2.5	31.0	22.8	7.8	1.2	2.6	2.6	7.2	2.3	4.9
3.3	37.0	27.1	9.9	1.6	1.7	2.4	6.7	2.1	4.6
3.1	39.6	29.6	10.0	2.1	1.6	3.0	6.2	1.7	4.5
3.9	29.6	25.4	4.2	3.7	1.1	5.4	13.2	8.5	4.7
6.3	26.8	24.1	2.7	1.5	2.3	6.0	11.6	8.1	3.5
7.4	25.9	23.5	2.4	1.9	2.6	5.0	10.7	6.9	3.8
6.6	26.8	23.7	2.4	3.2	1.8	6.0	9.6	5.9	3.7
6.3	25.1	22.3	2.8	3.2	1.0	8.5	12.3	7.6	4.7
0.4	29.6	22.6	7.0	2.6	4.8	1.8	12.1	2.2	9.9
0.5	23.8	18.1	5.7	1.5	5.9	1.9	12.7	1.4	11.3
0.5	17.3	13.2	4.1	1.6	6.2	1.5	11.2	1.2	10.0
0.5	18.9	14.5	4.4	1.7	6.0	1.6	12.1	1.3	10.8
0.5	19.5	15.1	4.4	2.1	6.1	1.5	12.3	1.3	11.0
1.0	21.7	16.9	4.8	2.5	6.3	1.5	12.6	1.3	11.3

Table 19

Shares of major groups of countries in the imports of individual
socialist countries of Eastern Europe, 1980 and 1985-1989^a
(Percentage share)

Partner Reporter	Year	World \$ billion	Developed market- economy countries	Developing countries	China	Socialist countries of Eastern Europe
Bulgaria	1980	9.7	17.4	6.7	0.4	75.5
	1985	13.6	15.3	11.0	0.1	73.6
	1986	15.0	15.8	8.7	0.2	75.3
	1987	16.1	15.4	7.2	0.4	77.0
	1988	16.5	15.6	9.9	0.3	74.2
	1989	14.9	17.0	11.2*		71.8
Czechoslovakia	1980	15.2	24.8	9.5	0.8	64.9
	1985	17.6	15.4	8.6	1.2	74.8
	1986	20.9	16.6	7.2	1.6	74.6
	1987	23.2	17.8	6.8	1.2	74.2
	1988	24.2	18.5	7.0	1.6	72.9
	1989	23.6	16.3	7.6*		76.1
German Democratic Republic	1980	19.3	30.2	10.5	0.9	58.4
	1985	23.7	28.3	8.6	0.5	62.6
	1986	27.6	27.8	7.9	0.8	63.5
	1987	29.2	27.3	7.1	0.9	64.7
	1988	31.7	28.1	7.2	1.0	63.7
	1989	31.6	35.7	6.7*		57.6
Hungary	1980	9.2	40.2	12.2	0.7	46.9
	1985	8.2	38.6	11.0	0.9	49.5
	1986	9.6	37.9	9.4	1.8	50.9
	1987	9.8	41.3	9.0	2.2	47.5
	1988	9.4	43.7	10.7	1.7	43.9
	1989	9.3	47.0	13.8*		39.2
Poland	1980	19.2	35.4	11.1	0.7	52.8
	1985	10.8	32.7	10.8	1.8	54.7
	1986	11.2	33.4	10.0	4.5	52.1
	1987	10.9	40.0	11.4	3.2	45.4
	1988	12.2	46.1	10.7	2.6	40.6
	1989	12.6	49.5	14.7*		35.8
Romania	1980	13.1	31.9	32.2	4.8	31.1
	1985	8.5	17.8	35.5	3.7	43.0
	1986	8.7	17.4	23.0	3.4	56.2
	1987	8.7	15.2	23.0	4.9	56.9
	1988	8.1	15.8	23.6	4.8	55.8
	1989	8.2	13.3	26.6*		60.1
USSR	1980	68.6	35.6	21.2	0.3	42.9
	1985	83.1	27.9	23.4	1.2	47.5
	1986	89.0	25.4	20.0	1.5	53.1
	1987	96.1	23.0	19.4	1.2	56.4
	1988	107.2	25.3	19.3	1.3	54.1
	1989	111.4	27.5	19.4	1.4	51.7

Source: As for table 2.

a/ Estimated.

* Developing countries, including China.

(Table 19)

Developed market-economy countries					Developing countries				
America	Europe			Asia and Oceania	America	Africa	Asia		
	Total	EEC	EFTA				Total	West Asia	Other Asia
0.9	15.8	11.8	4.0	0.7	2.0	1.5	3.2	1.0	2.2
1.2	13.0	9.4	3.6	1.1	2.5	4.0	4.5	1.9	2.6
1.2	13.6	9.9	3.7	1.0	2.0	3.4	3.3	1.1	2.1
0.8	13.5	9.9	3.6	1.1	3.1	1.3	2.8	1.0	1.8
0.9	13.3	9.7	3.6	1.4	2.6	1.4	5.9	3.8	2.1
3.0	20.5	13.7	6.8	1.3	2.7	0.8	6.0	0.8	5.2
0.4	14.3	8.9	5.3	0.7	2.4	0.7	5.5	0.6	4.9
0.3	15.5	9.8	5.6	0.8	2.3	0.7	4.2	0.6	3.6
0.3	16.7	10.7	5.7	0.8	2.1	0.6	4.1	0.6	3.5
0.3	17.3	10.9	6.4	0.9	2.2	0.6	4.2	0.4	3.8
2.8	25.8	19.6	6.2	1.5	2.3	2.2	6.0	2.7	3.3
0.8	26.0	20.1	5.9	1.5	2.3	2.0	4.3	1.9	2.4
0.6	26.1	21.2	4.9	1.1	3.1	1.2	3.6	1.2	2.4
0.4	25.4	20.2	5.2	1.5	2.6	0.8	3.7	1.2	2.5
0.4	26.5	20.4	6.1	1.2	2.6	0.7	3.9	1.0	2.9
2.9	34.5	23.1	10.8	2.8	3.6	1.6	7.0	2.5	4.5
3.3	33.0	21.8	10.2	2.3	3.3	1.6	6.1	0.9	5.2
2.2	33.8	22.8	10.0	1.9	2.7	0.9	5.8	0.8	5.0
2.7	36.3	24.6	10.8	2.0	2.4	1.0	5.6	1.2	4.4
2.4	39.2	25.5	12.3	2.1	3.3	1.3	6.1	0.5	5.6
5.4	27.7	19.6	7.0	2.3	3.8	1.9	5.4	2.6	2.8
1.5	29.3	20.6	8.7	1.9	2.9	1.0	6.9	1.0	5.9
0.7	30.6	21.5	9.1	2.1	2.8	0.7	6.5	0.9	5.6
1.4	35.8	25.2	10.6	2.7	3.0	0.6	7.8	1.0	6.8
2.0	40.5	28.4	12.1	3.5	2.9	0.6	7.2	1.1	6.1
7.7	21.5	17.4	4.1	2.7	1.7	9.8	20.7	17.1	3.6
3.4	12.2	10.2	1.9	2.2	3.9	12.5	19.1	15.2	3.9
4.0	11.2	9.5	1.7	2.2	3.2	5.5	14.3	9.4	4.9
2.7	10.0	8.7	1.3	2.5	2.6	6.7	13.7	9.5	4.2
3.1	10.0	9.1	0.9	2.7	0.6	8.2	14.8	10.3	4.5
5.2	24.0	17.0	7.0	6.4	7.9	2.3	11.0	1.2	9.8
4.8	18.7	12.2	6.5	4.4	8.6	2.8	12.0	1.9	10.1
2.8	18.0	11.5	6.5	4.6	7.0	2.6	10.4	1.2	9.2
2.3	17.2	11.4	5.8	3.5	7.7	1.8	9.9	1.7	8.2
3.5	17.8	11.5	6.3	4.0	7.3	2.0	10.0	2.0	8.0
5.0	17.9	11.5	6.4	4.6	7.1	1.4	10.9	2.6	8.3

Table 20

Trade of Albania with major groups of countries, 1980-1988
(Value in millions of dollars)

Partner	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
EXPORTS									
World	327	336	326	292	263	235	352	272	344
Developed market-economy countries	111	128	130	113	108	85	137	88	123
Developing countries	97	91	79	53	46	44	52	35	29
China	..	..	4	6	2	5	12	17	20
Socialist countries of Eastern Europe	119	117	113	120	107	101	151	132	172
IMPORTS									
World	338	313	401	327	297	298	322	325	404
Developed market-economy countries	131	138	167	123	122	111	86	103	121
Developing countries	67	65	94	51	53	51	58	29	31
China	..	..	..	4	3	11	10	16	35
Socialist countries of Eastern Europe	140	110	140	149	119	125	168	177	217

Table 21

Trade growth rate of Albania with major groups of countries, 1980-1988
(in per cent)

Partner	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
EXPORTS								
World	2.8	-3.0	-10.4	-9.9	-10.6	49.8	-22.7	26.5
Developed market-economy countries	15.3	1.6	-13.1	-4.4	-21.3	61.2	-35.8	39.8
Developing countries	-6.2	-13.2	-32.9	-13.2	-4.4	18.2	-32.7	-17.1
China	..	..	50.0	-66.7	150.0	140.0	41.7	17.6
Socialist countries of Eastern Europe	-1.7	-3.4	6.2	-10.8	-5.6	49.5	-12.6	30.3
IMPORTS								
World	-7.4	28.1	-18.4	-9.2	0.3	8.0	0.9	24.3
Developed market-economy countries	5.3	21.0	-26.4	-0.8	-9.0	-22.5	19.8	17.5
Developing countries	-3.0	44.6	-45.7	3.9	-3.8	13.7	-50.0	6.9
China	..	..	..	-25.0	226.7	-9.1	60.0	118.8
Socialist countries of Eastern Europe	-21.4	27.3	6.4	-20.1	5.0	34.4	5.4	22.6

Table 22

Percentage shares of major groups of countries in the foreign trade of Albania, 1980-1988

Partner	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
EXPORTS									
Developed market-economy countries	33.9	38.1	39.9	38.7	41.0	36.2	38.9	32.4	35.8
Developing countries	29.7	27.1	24.2	18.2	17.5	18.7	14.8	12.9	8.4
China	-	-	1.2	2.0	0.8	2.1	3.4	2.2	5.8
Socialist countries of Eastern Europe	36.4	34.8	34.7	41.1	40.7	43.0	42.9	48.5	50.0
IMPORTS									
Developed market-economy countries	38.8	44.1	41.7	37.6	41.1	37.2	26.7	31.7	30.0
Developing countries	19.8	20.8	23.4	15.6	17.8	17.1	18.0	8.9	7.7
China	-	-	-	1.2	1.0	3.7	3.1	4.9	8.6
Socialist countries of Eastern Europe	41.4	35.1	34.9	45.6	40.1	42.0	52.2	54.5	53.7

Source: UNCTAD secretariat estimates based on IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, Yearbook; national statistics of socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

Table 23

Major developed market-economy trading partners of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, 1980-1988
(value in billions of dollars)

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
EXPORTS to:										
Germany, Federal Republic of Italy France United Kingdom Finland Austria Netherlands	Annual average 1981-1988	12.2	11.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.1	13.1
		5.0	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.7	4.6	4.0	4.9	4.9
		4.4	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.4
		3.4	2.3	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	4.4	5.1
		3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.1
		2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0
		2.5	2.5	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.3
Total of group		33.5	32.6	33.8	34.8	35.2	32.4	30.5	33.9	35.9
Share of group in developed market-economy countries total (%)		71.1	72.3	72.5	71.8	71.1	72.6	72.8	70.0	68.6
IMPORTS from:										
Germany, Federal Republic of Japan Finland United States Austria France Italy		11.7	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.3	11.1	13.4	13.9	15.1
		3.9	4.0	4.8	4.0	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.2
		3.7	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.0
		3.7	4.9	4.0	3.0	4.3	3.7	2.4	2.2	3.8
		3.3	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.2
		3.4	4.5	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4
		3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.3	4.0	3.7
Total of group		32.7	32.9	31.4	30.3	29.9	30.7	33.2	33.9	38.4
Share of group in developed market-economy countries total (%)		70.3	67.8	69.8	69.7	69.9	71.6	73.8	73.1	71.0

Source: As for table 2.

Table 24

Major developing trading partners of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, 1980-1988
(value in billions of dollars)

A. Exports

Partner	Year	Annual average 1980-1988	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
A. EXPORTS to:											
Cuba		5.7	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.4	7.0	7.3
Yugoslavia		5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.1	4.4	4.8	4.7
Viet Nam		1.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.6
India		2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.5
Mongolia		1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0
Iraq		2.1	1.5	3.3	3.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.		0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9
Egypt		1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5
Afghanistan		0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Lybian Arab Jamahiriya		1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Iran, Islamic Republic of		1.1	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6
Syrian Arab Republic		0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6
Algeria		0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Brazil		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total of Group		24.8	20.3	23.9	26.0	25.1	24.6	24.4	24.4	26.9	27.7
Share of group in total developing countries (%)		67.0	67.0	70.1	69.0	66.8	66.0	69.9	65.4	66.1	66.1

Source: As for Table 2.

Table 25

Major developing trading partners of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, 1980-1988
(Value in billions of dollars)
B. Imports

Partner	Year	Annual average 1980-1988	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
B. IMPORTS from											
Cuba		5.3	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.9	6.3	7.2	7.2
Yugoslavia		5.4	4.5	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.4
India		2.1	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4
Iraq		1.3	2.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.6	2.4
Iran, Islamic Republic of		1.5	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.1
Brazil		1.3	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
Egypt		1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.2
Argentina		1.6	2.0	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.1
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea		0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0
Libian Arab Jamahiriya		1.5	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.9
Mongolia		0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
Viet Nam		0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
Syrian Arab Republic		0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6
Afghanistan		0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total of group		23.8	21.0	23.2	24.0	24.0	24.1	25.0	22.8	24.0	26.4
Share of group in total developing countries (%)		85.0	80.5	82.3	87.0	87.0	85.2	84.5	85.1	87.0	87.1

Source: As for Table 2.

Table 26

Trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe with the least developed countries, 1980 and 1987-1988

EXPORTS

(Value in millions of dollars)

Partner	1980			1987			1988		
	SCEE (a)	USSR	SCEE	SCEE (a)	USSR	SCEE	SCEE (a)	USSR	SCEE
Afghanistan	43.9	381.8	425.7	60.1	848.5	908.6	54.5	787.7	842.2
Bangladesh	64.3	41.9	106.2	55.6	51.0	106.6	110.4	86.1	196.5
Benin	4.7	2.5	7.2	6.8	5.0	11.8	2.4	1.0	3.4
Botswana	0.9	..	0.9	0.7	..	0.7	0.2	..	0.2
Burkina Faso	1.8	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	8.0	..	8.0
Myanmar	31.0	9.8	40.8	33.1	28.1	61.2	39.7	33.7	73.4
Burundi	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.8
Cape Verde	..	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.7	14.6	1.2	1.0	2.2
Central African Republic	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	..	0.2
Democratic Yemen	33.3	86.1	119.4	18.8	179.4	198.2	19.3	268.0	287.3
Djibouti	0.0	..	0.0	0.7	..	0.7	0.8	..	0.8
Ethiopia	49.3	186.2	235.5	34.1	241.0	275.1	56.8	210.1	266.9
Gambia	5.7	3.0	8.7	0.5	4.0	4.5	1.7	5.0	6.7
Guinea	1.6	20.3	21.9	6.9	49.5	56.4	5.9	30.0	35.9
Guinea Bissau	0.5	4.0	4.5	0.1	2.0	2.1	0.1	2.0	2.1
Haiti	1.8	..	1.8	0.9	..	0.9	1.3	..	1.3
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	57.0	57.0	4.2	123.5	127.7	0.8	122.8	123.6
Mali	0.2	8.0	8.2	1.4	3.0	4.4	1.3	4.0	5.3
Mauritania	0.1	4.0	4.1	0.8	..	0.8	1.7	2.7	2.7
Mozambique	40.3	27.6	67.9	9.2	110.9	120.1	14.6	83.0	97.6
Nepal	2.0	14.2	16.2	2.3	3.3	5.6	4.8	..	4.8
Niger	1.7	0.1	1.8	1.9	..	1.9	1.2	..	1.2
Rwanda	0.4	2.0	2.4	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.0	3.3
Sierra Leone	1.0	7.8	8.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.6
Somalia	3.9	0.1	4.0	0.7	..	0.7	5.4	..	5.4
Sudan	49.4	8.6	58.0	65.4	4.6	70.0	65.3	5.3	70.6
Togo	6.0	3.0	9.0	3.1	1.0	4.1	1.2	1.0	2.2
Uganda	0.0	..	0.0	0.1	..	0.1	1.1	..	1.1
United Rep. of Tanzania	33.9	1.2	35.1	9.3	7.9	17.2	13.4	9.0	22.4
Yemen Arab Republic	20.9	73.8	94.7	11.9	19.4	31.3	13.1	19.9	33.0
Total	399.9	944.5	1344.4	343.8	1684.5	2028.3	429.2	1674.6	2103.8

Source: UNCTAD secretariat estimates based on: national statistics of socialist countries of Eastern Europe; information provided by the ECE secretariat; IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, Yearbook.

(a) Socialist countries of Eastern Europe, except the USSR

Table 27

Trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe with the least developed countries, 1980 and 1987-1988

IMPORTS

(Value in millions of dollars)

Partner	1980			1987			1988		
	SCEE (a)	USSR	SCEE	SCEE (a)	USSR	SCEE	SCEE (a)	USSR	SCEE
Afghanistan	17.2	396.1	413.3	58.2	370.7	428.9	106.2	304.3	410.5
Bangladesh	23.6	40.8	64.4	34.8	43.7	78.5	50.0	36.0	86.0
Benin	0.5	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	8.7	..	8.7	5.0	..	5.0	3.3	..	3.3
Myanmar	1.1	2.3	3.4	1.1	8.2	9.3	0.2	0.6	0.8
Burundi	4.2	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	0.7	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Democratic Yemen	..	8.2	8.2	2.5	4.0	6.5	..	4.6	4.6
Ethiopia	38.7	39.6	78.3	21.9	39.2	61.1	20.1	41.2	61.3
Guinea	22.3	78.3	100.6	12.3	81.0	93.3	15.1	98.5	113.6
Haiti	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	..	0.2	0.0	..	0.0
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	0.5	0.5	1.2	14.8	16.0	1.0	18.7	19.7
Mauritania	..	..	..	17.4	52.0	69.4	20.8	62.0	82.8
Mozambique	54.4	2.6	57.0	19.7	7.4	27.1	13.4	5.3	18.7
Nepal	6.0	8.0	14.0	1.5	2.2	3.7	1.9	..	1.9
Rwanda	2.5	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	4.9	4.9	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.2
Somalia	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1
Sudan	30.3	18.3	48.6	40.6	5.5	46.1	46.2	5.8	52.0
Togo	5.5	..	5.5	8.2	4.0	12.2	12.3	5.0	17.3
United Rep. of Tanzania	4.6	15.3	19.9	6.9	2.0	8.9	5.6	2.0	7.6
Yemen Arab Republic	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	..	0.0
Total	220.4	615.2	835.6	232.7	634.9	867.6	296.4	584.0	880.4

Source: As for table 26.

(a) Socialist countries of Eastern Europe, except the USSR.

Table 28

Exports/imports of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe to/from
developing countries major exporters of manufactures, 1980-1988

(Value in millions of dollars)

Partner	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
EXPORTS to										
Argentina		117	134	73	83	99	139	183	194	128
Brazil		280	323	531	495	511	541	548	415	349
Hong Kong		83	78	63	101	104	108	114	176	222
Korea, Republic of		4	..	1	2	5	3	1	3	5
Singapore		72	116	86	83	133	76	92	124	206
Taiwan, Province of China		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia		5 021	4 917	5 266	5 483	5 707	5 142	4 379	4 801	4 733
Total		5 577	5 568	6 020	6 247	6 559	6 009	5 317	5 713	5 643
IMPORTS from										
Argentina		1 989	3 492	1 822	1 864	1 638	1 744	602	835	1 135
Brazil		1 487	1 936	1 308	1 507	1 292	1 027	1 039	1 218	1 087
Hong Kong		53	45	34	61	65	82	73	73	189
Korea, Republic of		18	1	..	0	1	3	7	13	24
Singapore		335	237	260	228	412	293	196	270	252
Taiwan, Province of China		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia		4 513	5 721	5 732	5 161	5 394	5 958	5 694	5 188	5 420
Total		8 400	11 432	9 156	8 821	8 802	9 107	7 611	7 597	8 107

Source: As for table 2.

Table 29

Trade structure of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe with developing countries and developed market-economy countries by major commodity groups, 1980 and 1984-1988

(Percentage shares)

Partner Commodity group	Developing countries a/						Developed market-economy countries					
	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 b/
EXPORTS												
All food items	9.3	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.3	..	6.1	5.3	6.3	7.5	7.9	7.9
Agricultural raw materials	6.1	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.8	..	7.9	5.4	5.2	7.0	7.9	8.3
Ores and metals	10.8	6.3	9.6	10.5	9.5	..	8.8	8.3	7.7	9.6	10.0	12.9
Fuels	19.0	26.8	24.3	20.3	21.8	..	49.0	59.9	57.8	46.2	43.2	38.1
Manufactured goods	54.3	53.7	53.5	56.7	56.9	..	27.5	20.1	22.6	28.9	30.3	31.9
IMPORTS												
All food items	40.6	37.8	35.8	35.4	38.4	..	21.8	24.3	19.6	14.3	11.7	14.8
Agricultural raw materials	8.2	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.3	..	3.7	4.0	3.9	2.5	3.8	2.6
Ores and metals	7.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4	..	15.3	14.7	14.8	13.9	13.7	13.4
Fuels	17.1	24.6	22.8	20.3	15.2	..	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.1
Manufactured goods	25.8	25.4	28.9	32.1	33.2	..	56.9	53.7	57.6	66.0	67.4	67.2

Source: UNCTAD secretariat estimates based on: data of the United Nations Statistical Office; United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; UNCTAD, Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics; national and CMEA statistical publications.

a/ Including China.

b/ Preliminary or estimated.

Table 30

Trade structure of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe (except the USSR) with developing countries and developed market-economy countries by major commodity groups, 1980 and 1984-1988

(Percentage shares)

Partner	Developing countries a/						Developed market-economy countries					
	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 b/
EXPORTS												
All food items	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.3	10.1	..	13.1	12.0	13.4	14.2	14.7	14.4
Agricultural raw materials	4.8	6.7	5.4	5.0	4.8	..	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.3
Ores and metals	10.2	8.4	14.6	14.9	13.9	..	13.4	13.7	12.1	12.4	11.5	14.5
Fuels	2.3	4.8	3.8	4.3	3.5	..	22.5	27.8	26.3	19.3	17.4	13.8
Manufactured goods	69.7	67.1	63.9	64.4	65.9	..	44.6	40.5	42.7	48.1	50.0	51.3
IMPORTS												
All food items	24.0	24.3	20.7	22.8	25.9	..	19.5	15.8	11.5	10.2	8.7	9.7
Agricultural raw materials	9.3	7.2	9.2	7.6	8.5	..	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.1
Ores and metals	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.1	8.7	..	12.1	9.9	9.0	7.3	6.7	6.5
Fuels	30.1	33.6	33.9	31.2	20.8	..	2.4	2.9	4.3	2.7	2.7	1.6
Manufactured goods	24.5	24.3	26.2	30.0	34.8	..	60.6	64.9	68.7	73.8	76.1	77.1

Source: UNCTAD secretariat estimates based on: data of the United Nations Statistical Office; United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; UNCTAD, Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics; national and CMEA statistical publications.

a/ Including China.

b/ Preliminary or estimated.

Table 31

Trade structure of the USSR with developing countries
and developed market-economy countries by major commodity groups, 1980 and 1984-1988

(Percentage shares)

Partner Commodity group	Developing countries a/b/						Developed market-economy countries					
	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 c/
EXPORTS												
All food items	7.1	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3
Agricultural raw materials	7.2	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.7	4.6	9.4	5.5	5.4	8.5	10.0	11.0
Ores and metals	11.4	4.7	5.7	7.2	6.3	7.1	5.5	4.9	4.6	7.2	8.7	11.6
Fuels	32.6	44.0	40.5	32.3	35.0	31.6	68.2	79.4	79.4	69.0	65.5	60.2
Manufactured goods	41.7	43.1	45.2	50.9	50.5	52.5	15.1	7.7	8.9	12.7	13.2	14.2
IMPORTS												
All food items	52.1	45.7	44.0	42.6	45.4	39.1	24.0	29.0	24.7	17.3	14.3	18.8
Agricultural raw materials	7.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.4	1.2	3.4	1.5
Ores and metals	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.7	6.4	18.3	17.4	18.4	18.9	19.7	18.6
Fuels	8.2	19.5	16.6	14.1	12.0	16.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Manufactured goods	26.7	26.1	30.4	33.3	32.4	35.2	53.4	47.5	50.8	60.2	60.0	59.6

Source: UNCTAD secretariat estimates based on: data of the United Nations Statistical Office; United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; UNCTAD, Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics; national and CMEA statistical publications.

a/ Including China.

b/ The total distributed relates only to trade which is distinguished in Soviet statistics by country and by product.

c/ Preliminary or estimated.

Table 32

Trade structure of Czechoslovakia with developing countries
and developed market-economy countries by major commodity groups, 1980 and 1984-1988

Partner	(Percentage shares)											
	Developing countries a/						Developed market-economy countries					
Commodity group	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 b/
EXPORTS												
All food items	5.4	3.1	4.3	2.7	2.5	..	10.9	9.6	8.8	10.1	10.2	9.6
Agricultural raw materials	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.8	..	10.6	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.3	7.0
Ores and metals	16.9	13.5	13.9	13.1	12.4	..	11.2	11.8	13.2	12.1	12.1	12.6
Fuels	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.5	..	17.3	15.3	14.0	10.2	10.9	9.3
Manufactured goods	73.0	81.2	79.4	81.1	82.8	..	50.0	57.6	57.7	61.4	60.4	61.5
IMPORTS												
All food items	28.7	30.1	30.0	35.4	36.2	..	17.4	10.2	10.3	8.4	7.7	7.7
Agricultural raw materials	12.9	11.9	13.7	13.3	7.7	..	9.2	10.4	8.8	7.6	5.2	4.0
Ores and metals	21.1	17.5	18.6	16.6	17.3	..	10.1	9.7	8.9	10.6	7.9	7.4
Fuels	6.3	9.8	5.9	5.5	8.8	..	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
Manufactured goods	31.0	30.7	31.8	29.2	30.0	..	62.7	68.6	70.9	72.7	78.6	80.3

Source: National statistics of Czechoslovakia; data of the United Nations Statistical Office.

a/ Including China.

b/ Preliminary or estimated.

Table 33

Trade structure of Hungary with developing countries
and developed market-economy countries by major commodity groups, 1980 and 1984-1988
(Percentage shares)

Partner	Developing countries a/						Developed market-economy countries					
	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 b/	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 b/
Commodity group												
EXPORTS												
All food items	14.1	19.9	16.8	15.3	12.4	13.8	27.9	24.1	24.7	24.9	23.4	24.7
Agricultural raw materials	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.5	6.1	5.2	6.9	7.4	6.8	6.2
Ores and metals	14.7	9.3	11.0	8.4	8.0	8.8	11.5	9.3	8.1	9.2	9.4	12.3
Fuels	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.0	2.3	1.8	5.3	22.8	13.9	10.4	10.3	6.6
Manufactured goods	65.7	65.2	66.4	70.1	74.6	73.1	49.2	38.6	46.4	48.0	50.1	50.2
IMPORTS												
All food items	37.7	24.2	29.4	37.0	33.9	36.2	5.8	6.8	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.7
Agricultural raw materials	11.2	7.9	11.7	12.4	9.9	10.4	7.9	5.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.6
Ores and metals	7.6	4.3	4.3	5.2	6.1	7.5	8.1	7.6	7.3	6.4	7.1	7.5
Fuels	19.9	36.0	18.7	11.8	11.9	3.9	3.0	1.3	6.6	3.4	1.0	0.9
Manufactured goods	23.6	27.6	35.9	33.5	38.2	42.0	75.2	78.5	75.2	80.1	81.8	81.3

Source: National statistics of Hungary; data of the United Nations Statistical Office.

a/ Including China.

b/ Preliminary.

Table 34

Trade structure of Poland with developing countries
and developed market-economy countries by major commodity groups, 1980 and 1984-1988

(Percentage shares)

Partner Commodity group	Developing countries a/						Developed market-economy countries					
	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 b/
EXPORTS												
All food items	5.4	7.6	7.2	4.7	8.2	..	13.8	16.3	17.5	20.0	20.3	18.7
Agricultural raw materials	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	..	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.7
Ores and metals	14.9	16.2	20.1	21.7	19.0	..	19.8	19.0	18.3	15.3	15.4	19.0
Fuels	9.1	10.8	11.2	16.8	13.2	..	24.4	28.9	28.6	22.5	17.0	13.0
Manufactured goods	67.9	63.6	59.1	54.5	57.3	..	36.7	30.6	30.5	36.9	41.9	44.6
IMPORTS												
All food items	29.5	18.3	17.9	24.4	31.6	..	27.1	20.3	18.6	17.3	15.0	15.5
Agricultural raw materials	5.8	5.5	6.1	3.0	4.4	..	7.3	10.9	8.6	5.7	8.2	6.5
Ores and metals	12.4	16.1	18.1	16.4	17.1	..	12.6	11.9	11.5	10.1	9.6	9.8
Fuels	35.4	13.7	11.8	8.7	3.4	..	1.1	1.1	2.7	1.1	2.0	1.2
Manufactured goods	16.9	46.4	46.1	47.5	43.5	..	51.8	55.8	58.5	65.7	65.2	67.0

Source: National statistics of Poland; data of the United Nations Statistical Office.

a/ Including China.

b/ Preliminary or estimated.

Table 35

Czechoslovakia: Trade with developing countries in manufactures by product group, 1974-1976 and 1986
(Value in thousands of dollars)

Product group	Imports			Exports		
	1974-1976 a/		1986	1974-1976 a/		1986
	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %
Food products	147 494	33.5	275 194	31.4	33 564	3.3
Drink and tobacco products	7 508	1.7	23 850	2.7	324	0.0
Wood products and furniture	8 443	1.9	8 480	1.0	12 246	0.3
Rubber products	3 924	0.9	11 970	1.4	20 759	2.1
Leather and footwear	13 742	3.1	35 670	4.1	5 425	0.5
Textiles	26 959	6.1	54 888	6.3	51 073	5.0
Clothing	35 012	8.0	97 786	11.2	7 156	0.7
Chemicals	27 784	6.3	86 396	9.9	36 168	3.6
Pulp, paper and board	381	0.1	16 274	1.8	12 955	1.3
Non-metallic mineral products	17 663	4.0	16 818	1.9	23 493	2.3
Iron and steel	7 775	1.8	23 322	2.6	215 654	21.3
Worked and unwrought non-ferrous metals	12 651	2.9	0	-	598	0.1
Road motor vehicles	9 530	2.2	24 732	2.8	158 516	15.7
Other engineering and metal products	114 215	25.9	176 252	20.1	409 440	40.4
Miscellaneous light manufactures	7 042	1.6	24 422	2.8	25 066	2.5
Total manufactures:	440 123	100.0	876 054	100.0	1 012 437	100.0
Resource-based manufacturing	207 360	47.1	390 656	44.6	72 388	7.1
Non-resource-based manufacturing:	232 763	52.9	485 398	55.4	940 049	92.9
Capital intensive	14 503	3.3	90 260	10.3	258 074	25.5
Labour intensive	203 571	46.3	362 716	41.4	538 934	53.2
Others	14 689	3.3	32 422	3.7	143 041	14.1
					434 946	19.0
					805 756	35.2
					845 078	36.9

Source: UNCTAD secretariat computations based on United Nations Statistical Office data.

a/ Annual average.

Note: For the definitions of commodity groups, see the Explanatory Notes.

Table 36

Hungary: Trade with developing countries in manufactures by product group, 1974-1976 and 1985-1987
(Value in thousands of dollars)

Product group	Imports						Exports					
	1974-1976 ^{a/}			1985-1987 ^{a/}			1974-1976 ^{a/}			1985-1987 ^{a/}		
	Value	Share %		Value	Share %		Value	Share %		Value	Share %	
Food products	32 541	16.2		79 809	14.8		62	0.0		1 211	0.1	
Wood products and furniture	4 557	2.3		11 124	2.1		1 805	0.4		5 204	0.5	
Rubber products	1 094	0.5		6 498	1.2		4 612	1.0		18 668	1.9	
Leather and footwear	3 056	1.5		36 078	6.7		4 058	0.9		10 889	1.1	
Textiles	41 590	20.8		71 476	13.3		42 796	9.4		46 839	4.9	
Clothing	20 289	10.1		71 579	13.3		9 964	2.2		10 212	1.1	
Chemicals	55 567	27.8		78 134	14.5		59 492	13.0		212 534	22.0	
Pulp, paper and board	2 359	1.2		37 679	7.0		2 720	0.6		11 699	1.2	
Non-metallic mineral products	2 209	1.1		13 699	2.6		6 170	1.3		24 415	2.5	
Iron and steel	7 126	3.6		8 800	1.6		64 669	14.1		101 701	10.5	
Other engineering and metal products ^{*/}	24 434	12.2		104 894	19.5		255 521	55.9		515 685	53.3	
Miscellaneous light manufactures	5 365	2.7		18 171	3.4		5 339	1.2		8 220	0.9	
Total manufactures	200 187	100.0		537 941	100.0		457 208	100.0		967 277	100.0	
Resource-based manufacturing	82 141	41.0		206 586	38.4		51 995	11.4		83 621	8.6	
Non-resource-based manufacturing	118 046	59.0		331 355	61.6		405 213	88.6		883 656	91.4	
Capital-intensive	8 136	4.1		16 655	3.1		78 600	17.2		164 396	17.0	
Labour-intensive	64 867	32.4		192 038	35.7		56 548	12.4		70 465	7.3	
Others	45 043	22.5		122 662	22.8		270 065	59.0		648 795	67.1	

Source: UNCTAD secretariat computations based on United Nations Statistical Office data.

^{a/} Annual average.

^{*/} Including road motor vehicles.

Note: For the definitions of commodity groups, see the Explanatory Notes.

Poland: Trade with developing countries in manufactures by product group, 1982-1984 and 1985-1987
(Value in thousands of dollars)

Product group	Imports			Exports		
	1982-1984a/		1985-1987a/	1982-1984a/		1985-1987a/
	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %
Food products	214 410	32.7	260 060	26.5	60 506	5.2
Drink and tobacco products	8 659	1.3	9 107	0.9	921	0.1
Wood products and furniture	3 553	0.5	4 978	0.5	7 798	0.7
Rubber products	11 948	1.8	21 638	2.2	1 442	0.1
Leather and footwear	41 818	6.4	22 587	2.3	1 065	0.1
Textiles	74 474	11.4	124 246	12.6	57 624	4.9
Clothing	32 429	4.9	100 139	10.2	10 443	0.9
Chemicals	34 826	5.3	83 751	8.5	79 707	6.8
Pulp, paper and board	9 007	1.4	9 504	1.0	15 167	1.3
Non-metallic mineral products	11 682	1.8	18 715	1.9	15 668	1.4
Iron and steel	38 421	5.9	38 950	4.0	117 842	10.1
Worked and unwrought non-ferrous metals	9 758	1.5	9 841	1.0	18 073	1.6
Road motor vehicles	75 559	11.5	47 436	4.8	95 415	8.2
Other engineering and metal products	61 539	9.4	188 168	19.1	659 545	56.8
Miscellaneous light manufactures	27 826	4.2	44 211	4.5	20 418	1.8
Total manufactures	655 909	100.0	983 331	100.0	1 161 634	100.0
Resource-based manufacturing	250 675	38.2	302 656	30.8	144 591	12.4
Non-resource-based manufacturing	405 234	61.8	680 675	69.2	1 017 043	87.6
- Capital intensive	81 701	12.5	151 067	15.4	183 610	15.8
- Labour intensive	258 015	39.3	452 429	46.0	722 070	62.2
- Others	65 518	10.0	77 179	7.8	111 363	9.6
					214 499	18.2
					555 565	47.2
					211 519	18.0

Source: UNCTAD secretariat/ Annual average.

Note: For the definitions of commodity groups, see the Explanatory Notes.

Table 38

USSR exports of machinery and transport equipment to selected developing countries, 1985-1988
(value in millions of dollars)

Destination	Total (1)					Of which: for realization of project with USSR technical assistance (2)					Memo item: share (2)/(1)				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Afghanistan	373.9	513.2	639.5	547.1	104.3	104.3	160.6	222.0	170.6	27.9	31.3	34.7	31.2	31.2	31.2
Algeria	94.9	27.0	134.6	150.7	92.0	92.0	22.8	52.9	87.8	96.9	84.4	39.3	58.3	58.3	58.3
Angola	67.1	158.3	161.8	148.5	10.8	10.8	13.7	14.9	10.5	16.1	8.7	9.2	7.1	7.1	7.1
Argentina	62.8	73.0	19.0	15.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	25.3	48.1	23.2	50.6	22.3	22.3	45.7	19.9	47.0	88.1	95.0	85.8	92.9	92.9	92.9
Brazil	1.0	1.6	1.3	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	2.3	2.1	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	3.2	1.0	0.9	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.3	2.5	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	1 263.6	1 568.3	1 757.7	1 959.4	470.8	470.8	531.3	649.7	661.6	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	1.2	0.7	1.6	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Democratic Yemen	176.0	196.5	151.6	257.4	103.3	103.3	123.0	61.6	63.2	58.7	62.6	40.6	24.6	24.6	24.6
Egypt	113.4	104.8	134.6	119.4	84.8	84.8	95.4	122.5	108.4	74.8	91.0	91.0	90.8	90.8	90.8
Ethiopia	116.1	126.0	233.4	214.4	18.2	18.2	35.5	38.0	37.1	15.7	28.2	16.3	17.3	17.3	17.3
Guinea	168.5	116.3	120.3	68.7	59.6	59.6	90.1	66.9	8.8	35.4	77.5	55.6	12.8	12.8	12.8
India	38.8	43.4	42.3	24.2	32.1	32.1	38.4	24.0	24.0	82.7	89.6	90.8	99.2	99.2	99.2
Indonesia	554.6	499.9	567.5	579.0	231.1	231.1	251.6	275.4	285.2	41.7	50.3	48.5	49.3	49.3	49.3
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	2.6	0.8	1.7	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	78.2	28.7	43.2	39.5	56.8	56.8	20.7	37.1	36.6	72.6	72.1	85.9	92.7	92.7	92.7
Lao People's Dem. Republic	188.5	259.8	478.3	485.1	41.2	41.2	33.4	150.7	170.6	21.8	12.9	31.5	35.2	35.2	35.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	43.3	51.0	70.8	50.0	21.6	21.6	22.2	29.2	21.1	49.9	43.5	41.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
Madagascar	84.4	35.5	11.2	22.0	23.6	23.6	14.1	4.9	3.5	28.0	39.7	43.8	15.9	15.9	15.9
Mongolia	7.6	3.6	5.6	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	824.8	964.6	1 060.2	977.8	598.7	598.7	704.5	796.1	713.8	72.6	73.0	75.1	73.0	73.0	73.0
Mozambique	1.6	1.6	5.2	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	33.4	29.0	53.7	30.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	73.5	223.7	137.6	203.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	168.3	130.9	151.8	138.0	168.3	168.3	130.9	151.5	137.5	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.6
Panama	48.9	37.2	36.5	37.4	34.8	34.8	24.6	26.8	28.0	71.2	66.1	73.4	74.9	74.9	74.9
Peru	2.7	5.1	6.3	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	4.2	1.9	89.4	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	0.2	0.8	3.6	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	257.3	260.2	246.9	165.2	74.5	74.5	116.9	112.9	105.7	29.0	44.9	45.7	64.0	64.0	64.0
Tunisia	1.6	0.8	3.7	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen Arab Republic	482.6	663.8	862.8	705.7	310.2	310.2	421.1	611.2	446.2	87.5	91.7	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Yugoslavia	5.8	3.8	6.3	6.6	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.3	5.7	64.3	63.4	70.8	63.2	63.2	63.2
Total (1)	276.6	256.2	235.0	249.8	108.6	108.6	77.9	75.6	81.1	39.3	30.4	32.2	32.5	32.5	32.5
World (2)	5 652.5	6 442.7	7 502.5	7 266.5	2 671.7	2 671.7	2 978.5	3 561.6	3 254.3	47.3	46.2	47.5	44.7	44.7	44.7
(1)/(2)-%	12 088.1	14 536.1	16 714.7	17 861.6	4 309.8	4 309.8	4 522.7	5 426.9	5 312.7	35.6	31.1	32.5	29.7	29.7	29.7
(1)/(2)-%	46.8	44.3	44.9	40.8	62.0	62.0	65.9	65.6	61.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR, Statisticheskii Sbornik (USSR, Ministry for External Economic Relations).